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THE
GLASGOW
INFANT SCHOOL
MAGAZINE.

—
FIRST SERIES.



THE
GLASGOW INFANT SCHOOL
MAGAZINE.

FIRST SERIES.

"Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old
he will not depart from it."

COMPILED BY D. CAUGHIE,
*Master of the Initiatory Department, in the Glasgow Normal
Seminary.*

THIRTY-SIXTH THOUSAND,
WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY DARTON & CO., HOLBORN HILL;
AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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PREFACE.

THE Editor acknowledges with gratitude, the rapid and increasing demand for the "GLASGOW INFANT SCHOOL MAGAZINE," and accepts the call for a New Edition, as a public testimony of the growing interest in behalf of the System of Scriptural Instruction and Moral Training, which are the peculiar features of Infant Schools upon the Training System.

While, however, the present publication exhibits the kind of Lessons taught, a knowledge of the plan of developing the mental and moral energies of the children, can only be acquired by a long and patient inspection of an Infant Training School in actual operation.

Those, therefore, who have not the opportunity, or cannot afford the time requisite to investigate the subject, will find a very full explanation of the whole system, with examples of the mode of Training, as also, the relative and combined uses of the various parts of School and Play-ground Apparatus, in "The

Training System," by DAVID STOW, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Glasgow Free Normal Seminary.

"The Training System," shews the *manner* in which the children are taught; and the "Magazine" the *nature* of the lessons they are taught.

Our renewed desire and prayer is, that, under the blessing of God, these publications may go hand in hand to extend the knowledge of a system of Bible Training, the universal extension of which will at once promote the country's truest weal, and effectually secure its moral elevation.

GLASGOW, June, 1860.



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THE SHEEP.

How many feet has the sheep ? Four. Have all animals four feet ?

How many feet have you ? Two. How many has a bird ? Two. A cat ? Four. A fly ? Six.

What are animals with four feet called ? Quadrupeds. Animals with two feet ? Bipeds. Animals with six feet ? Sexapedes.

What sort of feet has the sheep ? Cloven feet. What does cloven mean ? Divided.

With what is the sheep covered ? Wool. Into what is the wool made ? Worsted. Into what is the worsted made ? Cloth, blankets, flannels, etc.

What is the person called who makes it into cloth ? A weaver.

Must the sheep be killed in order to get the wool ? How often is the wool cut off ? Once a year. What

is the man called who cuts it off ? A sheep-shearer.
What is all the wool taken of one sheep called ? A
fleece.

What are a number of sheep together called ? A flock.
What are animals that go in flocks called ? Gre-
garious.

What is the place called where sheep are kept at night ?
A fold. What do we call the person who takes care
of them ? A shepherd. The person who drives
them ? A drover.

Are sheep ever killed ? Why are they killed ? That
we may get their flesh to eat.

What is their flesh called ? Mutton.

The man who kills them ? A butcher.

The place where they are killed ? A slaughter-
house.

For what is the sheep's fat used ? Making candles.
What is the person called who makes candles ? A
tallow-chandler.

Into what are their skins made ? Leather.

For what is leather used ? Making shoes, binding
books, etc.

What is the male sheep called ? A ram. The female ?
A ewe. The young one ? A lamb. A little lamb ?
A lambkin.

What do sheep eat ? Grass. What are animals that
eat grass called ? Graminivorous. Where does the
grass grow ? In the fields.

Have sheep any voice ? Did you ever hear it ? What
is it called ? Bleating.

Have they many enemies ? What are some of their
enemies ? The lion, bear, wolf, and fox.

Upon whose care does the sheep depend ? The care
of the shepherd and his dog.

Do the sheep ever wander ? What does the shepherd
do when they wander ? He goes in search of them.

What does he do when he finds them ? He brings
them back rejoicing.

What sort of creatures are the sheep ? They are harm-
less, meek, and patient.

Of what is the lamb an emblem ? Innocence.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.

ABEL was a keeper of sheep, Gen. iv. 2.
 kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, th
 of Median, Exod. iii. 1.—The shepherds of Ben
 were watching their flocks by night, when the
 Saviour's appeared to them and announced the Saviour's
 Luke ii. 8.—David, before he was king over
 kept his father's sheep, 2 Sam. vii. 8.—Of Jesus i
 prophesied, "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd,
 Isa. xl. 11.—Jesus says, "I am the good shepherd,
 know my sheep, and am known of mine," John x.
 David saved a lamb from the jaws of a lion, 1 S
 xvii. 34.—Jesus told Peter to go and feed his lam
 John xxi. 15.—John saith of Jesus, "Behold the Lam
 of God which taketh away the sin of the world
 John i. 29.—Jesus Christ was led ^{as a lamb} to tl
 slaughter, Acts viii. 32.

H Y M N.

(Tune—"The Saviour's Love.")

JESUS little children blesses,
 O how he loves !
 Fondly he each lamb caresses,
 O how he loves !
 Let them not away be driven,
 For his blessing must be given,
 As he calls them heirs of heaven,
 O how he loves !

He is ready to receive us,
 O how he loves !
 And from sin and guilt relieve us,
 O how he loves !
 O how great is his salvation,
 Free to every tribe and nation,
 Young and old of every station,
 O how he loves !

THE SHEEP.

Scotch Air.

Hark now to me, and si - lence keep, And
we will sing a - bout the sheep; For sheep are
harmless, and we know That on their backs the
wool does grow. The sheep are ta - ken once a
year, And plung'd in wa - ter clean and clear; And
there they swim, but ne - ver bite, While
men do wash them clean and white.

And then they take them, fat and lean,
 Clip off the wool, both short and clean;
 And this is called, we understand,
 "Shearing the sheep," throughout the land.

So then they take the wool so white,
 And pack it up in bags quite tight;
 And then they take these bags so full,
 And sell to men that deal in wool.

The wool is wash'd and comb'd with hand,
 Then it is spun with wheel and band;
 And then with shuttle very soon
 Wove into cloth within the loom.

The cloth is first sent to be dyed;
 Then it is washed, and press'd, and dried;
 The tailor then cuts out with care
 The clothes that men and boys do wear.

ADAM AND EVE.

Who was the first man ? Adam.

Who made him ? God.

Why did God call him Adam ? Because he was
 made of the dust of the ground.

What part of man was made of the dust ? His body.

What else has man besides a body ? A soul. In
 whose Image was Adam created ? In God's
 image.

Whether was it his soul or his body that was made in
 God's image ? His soul.

Who was the first woman ? Eve.

Of what was she made ? Of a rib from Adam's
 side.

Who called her Eve ? Adam.

Why did he call her Eve ? Because she was to be the
 mother of all living.

What are Adam and Eve commonly called ? Our first parents.

In what state were they created ? In a holy and happy state.

Where did God put them ? In the garden of Eden.

What were they to do there ? To till and dress it.

What were they to eat ? The fruit of every tree except one.

What was that tree called ? The tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

What was to happen if they ate of it ? They were to die.

Who said they would die ? God.

Did they eat of it ? Were they right in doing so ?

Why were they not right ? They were breaking God's command.

Who told them to eat of it ? Satan. In what form or shape was Satan. A serpent's.

Did they die when they ate of it ? How do you know that ? They tried to hide from God.

Why can we not hide from God ? Because God is everywhere.

What did Adam and Eve now become ? Sinners.

What are the wages of sin ? Death. What brought death into the world ? Sin.

Did God leave Adam and Eve to perish in their sins ?

What did he promise them ? A Saviour.

What did God say when he made this promise ?

That the seed of the woman should bruise the Serpent's head.

Who is meant by the Seed of the Woman ? Jesus Christ.

Who is meant by the Serpent ? Satan.

When did Jesus Christ bruise the Serpent's head ?

When he died on the cross.

Had Jesus Christ any sin ? No; none could accuse him of sin.

Why did he die when he had no sin ? He died the just for the unjust.

Are we sinners ? What must we do to be saved ? Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ.



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 1.

WHICH is the largest fish ? The whale. The smallest ? The minnow. Name the largest quadruped. The elephant. The smallest. The mouse.

Name the largest bird. The ostrich. The smallest. The humming-bird. The smallest bird in this country. The wren.

What bird flies the highest ? The eagle.

Which animal sleeps with its eyes open ? The serpent.

Which animal is next in size to the elephant ? The rhinoceros.

Which animal never sheds its teeth ? The hog.

Which animal sheds its horns once a year ? The stag.

What bird is the best fisher ? The cormorant.

Which animal's flesh is never eaten by any other ? The wolf's.

What do the savages of America suppose monkeys to be ? Men. Why do they think monkeys won't speak ? Lest they be made to work.

Which animal has the most beautiful eye in the world ? The gazelle. Which animal has the most beautiful eye in this country ? The stag.

Name an animal that can move its ears every way. The hare.

Which animal can wipe its eyes with its ears ? The elephant.

What are elephant's tusks called ? Ivory.
 What animal will not move one step when its eyes
 are covered ? The ass.
 What animal is so fond of the fire that it often burns
 itself ? The badger.
 What is the difference between a monkey and an ape ?
 An ape has no tail.
 What birds build the warmest nests ? Small birds.
 What seed makes parrots drunk ? The seed of the
 cotton tree.
 What animal can see before it with one eye and behind
 it with the other ? The chameleon.
 What bird has the largest tongue ? The flamingo.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Martyrdom.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics for this staff are: "Thou Guar-dian of our youth-ful days,". The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics for this staff are: "To thee our pray'rs as - cend: To". The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics for this staff are: "thee we'll tune our songs of praise,". The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics for this staff are: "To thee— The Chil-dren's Friend,".

From thee our daily mercies flow,
 Our life and health descend;

Lord, save our souls from sin and woe,
Be thou—The Children's Friend.

Teach us to prize thy holy word,
And to its truths attend;
Thus shall we learn to fear the Lord,
And love—The Children's Friend.

Lord draw our youthful hearts to thee,
From every ill defend:
Help us in early life to flee,
To thee—The Children's Friend.

O may we taste of Jesus' love,
To him our souls commend:
For Jesus left the realms above,
To be—The Children's Friend.

Let all our hope be fix'd on high:
And when our lives shall end,
Then may we live above the sky,
With thee—The Children's Friend,

THE STAR OF THE EAST.

LITTLE children, in what town was Jesus Christ born ? In Bethlehem. In what sort of a house was he born ? A stable. What had he for a cradle ? A manger. Who was king at the time ? Herod.

Who then came to Jerusalem asking for Jesus ? Wise men from the East.

What did they say when they came ? Where is he that is born King of the Jews ?

What had they seen ? His star. Where had they seen it ? In the East. What had they come to do ? To worship him.

Was Herod glad when he heard that ? He was troubled. What did he do ? He gathered all the chief priests and scribes. What did he ask them ? Where Christ should be born.

Where did they say he should be born In Bethlehem. How did they know that? From the prophecy of Micah. What inquiry did Herod then make at the wise men? What time the star appeared.

Where did he then send them? To Bethlehem. What did he tell them to do? To search diligently for the young child.

What were they to do when they found him? To bring Herod word again. What did Herod say he was going to do? To worship Jesus. Did he mean to do that? No; he would have killed him.

What did the wise men see when they left the king? The star. What did the star do? It went before them. What did it do when it came to the place? Stood still. How did they feel when they saw it? Very glad.

What did they see when they went into the house? The young child and his mother. What did they do then? Fell down and worshipped him. What did they present unto him? Gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

Did they go back and tell Herod? No; they went home another way.

Why did they not go back? Because God had warned them in a dream not to go back

CLAP, CLAP, ETC.

(Tune—“There’s nae luck,” etc.)

Clap, clap all together,
Clap, clap away;
This is the way we exercise,
And have a little play.

Twist, Twist all together,
Twist, twist away;
This is the way we exercise,
And have a little play.



OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

A LITTLE boy, about seven years of age, was on a visit to a lady who was very fond of him. He was a great way from his home, and from his parents; but he behaved very well, and endeavoured to do every thing he thought would please them, had they been present, or were to hear of it. One day, at breakfast, there was some hot bread upon the table, and it was handed to him. He refused to take any, but looked as if he wished to have some. "Do you not like hot bread?" said the lady. "Yes," replied he; "I am very fond of it." "Then, my dear, why do you not take some?" "Because my father does not approve of me eating hot bread." "But your father," said the lady, "is a great way off; he will not know whether you eat it or not. You may indulge yourself for once; there can be no harm in that." "No! I will not disobey my father and my mother; I must do what they have

told me, even though they are a great way off. I would not touch the roll, even though I were sure nobody could see me. I myself would know it, and that would be sufficient.

The lady was well pleased with this little boy in doing what was right; and, I dare say, he felt much happier in his own mind than if he had eaten the roll.

"Children, obey your parents in all things; for this is well pleasing unto the Lord."

JOYFUL.

Music by Bissell.

Here we suf - fer grief and pain; Here we
meet to part a-gain; In heav'n we part no
more. O that will be joy - ful!

Joy - ful, Joy - ful, Joy - ful! O that will be
joy - ful! When we meet to part no more!

All who love the Lord below,
When they die to heaven will go,
And sing with saints above.
O that will be joyful! etc.

Little children will be there,
 Who have sought the Lord by pray'r,
 From many a Training School.
 O that will be joyful ! etc.

Teachers, too, shall meet above,
 And our parents whom we love,
 Shall meet to part no more.
 O that will be joyful ! etc.

O how happy we shall be !
 For our Saviour we shall see
 Exalted on his throne !
 O that will be joyful ! etc.

There we all shall sing with joy,
 And eternity employ
 In praising Christ the Lord.
 O that will be joyful ! etc.

LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR.

WHERE was Christ born ? In the town of Bethlehem.
 In what sort of a dwelling was he born ? In a stable.
 To whom was his birth first made known ? To the
 shepherds of Bethlehem. Who told them ? An
 angel.

Who came a long way to worship him ? The wise men
 of the East.
 How were they led to where he was born ? By a
 star.

Who sought to slay him ? Herod.
 With whom did he talk when only twelve years of
 age ? With the doctors in the temple.
 By whom was he baptized ? By John the Baptist.
 Where was it ? At the river Jordan.
 By whom was he tempted ? By Satan.

How long ? Forty days.

Where was it ? In the wilderness.

Where did he preach a long sermon after this ? On a mountain.

How many disciples did he send to preach ? Twelve, and afterwards seventy.

What was his first miracle ? Turning water into wine.

Who was the first dead person he brought to life ?

The widow's son at Nain.

Who went up into a tree to see him ? Zaccheus.

Into what city did he ride upon a colt ? Into Jerusalem.

Where did he sweat great drops of blood ? In the garden of Gethsemane.

Who denied Christ ? Peter. Who betrayed him ? Judas.

Where was he crucified ? On mount Calvary.

Who were crucified with him ? Two Thieves.

Did anything wonderful happen at his death ? The sun was darkened for three hours.

Who came and begged his body ? Joseph of Arimathaea.

Who were sent to watch his tomb ? Soldiers. Why ?

Lest his disciples should come by night and steal him away, and say that he was risen.

When did he rise from the grave ?

On the third day.

Who would not believe he was risen unless he saw the print of the nails in his hands ? Thomas.

How long did Christ continue on the earth after his resurrection ? Forty days.

What was the last miracle he wrought ? Causing a large draught of fishes to be caught.

What was the last miracle he wrought before he died ? Healing the high priest's servant's ear.

From what mountain did he ascend into heaven ? From mount Olivet.

Will he ever come to this earth again ? Yes; at the last day.

What will he come to do ?
To judge the world.



LESSON ON THE EAR.

How many ears have you ? Where are they placed ? Of what use are they ?

Suppose your ears were stopped, could you hear ? What can you hear with your ears ? Mention how many kinds of sounds you can hear.

If you had no ears could you understand me when I talk to you ? Could you talk yourself if you had no ears ? How do persons learn to talk ?

Are there any persons who cannot hear ? What name do we give to those persons who cannot hear ? Can deaf persons talk ? Are there any persons deaf who cannot talk ?

Do you think that those deaf persons who can talk were always deaf ? What must they have done before they lost their hearing ?

Do you suppose that those deaf persons who cannot talk could at one time hear ? Suppose that they never could hear, could they learn to talk ?

What do we say those persons are who cannot talk ? How do deaf and dumb persons make others understand what they want ?

Are the ears of all persons alike ? What difference do you observe between the ears of different persons ?

What difference do you notice between our ears and

those of beasts ? What sort of ears has a horse ? An elephant ? An ass ? A hare ?

Can you move your ears ? Can the horse move his ears ? The elephant ? The ass ? The hare ?

Can all animals hear ? Do birds hear ? Have birds ears ? How do you know that birds can hear ? Suppose a little bird were sitting on one of the trees in the playground, and if you were to make a noise, what would it do ? Why would it fly away ?

Have flies ears ? Can they hear ? How can you tell whether they can hear ?

Suppose a fly were on the table, and you were to strike something hard upon the table near it, what would it do ? Why would it fly away ?

By trying whether it can hear that way, could you tell certainly whether it was frightened by the sight or the noise ? Then what plan could you take to prove whether a fly can hear ? By making a noise near it, and seeing if he notices it, without his being frightened by the sight.

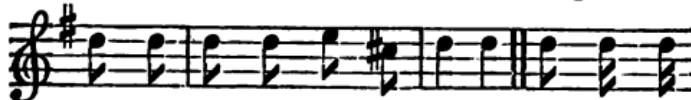
NOW THAT ANOTHER LESSON'S O'ER.



Now that an-o-ther les - son's o'er, Come let us



blend our voi-ces, This will de-light a great deal



more Than loud un-mean-ing noises. Thus thro' his



clas-ses, each boy pas-ses, Hourly and dai-ly,

blithe-ly and gai- ly, Now that an - o - ther
 les- son's o'er, Come let us blend our voi- ces,
 This will de - light a great deal
 more Than loud un- mean - ing noi - ses.

AN ODD DEFENCE.

A singular piece of ingenuity was practised by a monkey, in defending himself against fire-arms. This animal belonged to Captain M— of the navy, who had also another monkey, of which he was very fond, from its lively playfulness. The large monkey was often exceedingly troublesome, and could not be driven from his cabin without blazing at him with a pistol, loaded with powder and currant jelly—a discharge which produced a painful and very fearful effect. The old monkey was at first astounded at the sight of the weapon which stung him so sore, but he at last learned a mode of defence; and snatching up the little favourite monkey, used to interpose him as a shield between the pistol and his body.

CONSIDER THE RAVENS.

It is a beautiful saying of an old Scotch minister, that "He who feeds his birds will not forget his bairns."



THE SHIP.

Of what is this a picture ? A ship.
How many masts has it ? Three. What is a vessel
with two masts called ? A brig. A vessel with one
mast ? A sloop.
What do you see spread on the masts ? Sails. Of
what are they made ? Canvass. Of what is canvass
made ? Hemp.
What are the persons called who make sails ? Sail-
makers.
What are those called who manage the sails ? Sailors.
What fills the sails and makes the ship go ? The wind.
What is wind ? Air put in motion.
By what is a ship turned ? A helm.
Who steers the ship ? The pilot.
Do ships require any thing besides masts and sails ?
Yes; anchors and cables. Of what are anchors
made ? Of Iron. By whom are they made ?
Blacksmiths.

Of what are cables made ? Hemp. Who make them ?
Rope-spinners.

Of what use are the anchor and cable ? To keep the ship from driving.

What are the persons called who build ships ? Ship-carpenters.

What are the persons called who take a voyage in a ship ? Passengers.

What is the man called who commands the ship ? The Captain.

Are ships ever mentioned in the Bible ? Yes; often.

Who once preached out of a ship ? Jesus Christ.

Whose ship was it ? Simon Peter's.

Who came down out of a ship to go to Jesus ? Peter.

What was Jesus doing then ? Walking on the sea.

Whom did Jesus call when they were in a ship with their father ? James and John.

What king sent ships from Tarshish to Ophir for gold ? Jehoshaphat.

What king sent ships by his servants to Solomon ? Hiram.

Who does the Bible say made a navy of ships ? Solomon.

What is a navy ? A number of war ships.

How often did Solomon send ships to Tarshish for gold ? Once every three years.

What else did they bring from Tarshish ? Ivory, apes, and peacocks.

Who once found a ship going to Tarshish ? Jonah.

What was Jonah trying to do at that time ? To flee from God's presence.

GEOGRAPHY.—No. 1.

WHAT is Geography ? A description of the earth.

What do you mean by the earth ? The world in which we live.

Who made it ? God. Of what did he make it ? Of nothing. By what did he make it ? By the word of his power. When did he make it ? In the beginning.

How old is the world ? About six thousand years.

What shape is it ? Round like an orange.

Does it stand still ? What is it always doing ? Moving round the sun. What is the earth called on that account ? A planet.

How many motions has it ? Two. What are they called ? Daily and yearly. How often does it move round the sun ? Once a-year. What does that produce ? The four seasons. Name them. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Which is the hottest season ? Summer. Which is the coldest ? Winter. In what season are apples and pears ripe ? Autumn. What season are little children like ? Spring.

How often does the earth move round itself ? Once every twenty-four hours. What does that produce ? Day and night.

What gives light by day ? The sun. What else does the sun give ? Heat.

Where does the sun rise ? In the east. Where does he set ? In the west. Where is he at twelve o'clock in the day ? In the south.

What causes night ? The absence of the sun. What gives light by night ? The moon. Does it shine by its own light ? What light does it reflect ? The light of the sun.

Who made the sun, moon, and stars ? God. On what day did he make them ? On the fourth. What should we be to God for making them ? Thankful.

What is a knowledge of the sun, moon, and stars called ? Astronomy.

Into what is the surface of the earth divided ? Into land and water. Whether is there more land or water ? More water.

CREATION.

(Tune.—“St. Alban's.”)

God made the sky that looks so blue;
 He made the grass so green;
 He made the flow'rs that smell so sweet,
 In pretty colours seen.

God made the sun that shines so bright,
 And gladdens all I see;
 It comes to give us heat and light—
 How thankful should we be!

God made the pretty bird to fly;
 How sweetly has she sung!
 And though she fly so very high,
 She wont forget her young.

God made the cow to give nice milk;
 The horse for me to use;
 I'll treat them kindly for his sake,
 Nor dare his gifts abuse.

God made the water for my drink;
 He made the fish to swim;
 He made the tree to bear nice fruit,
 O how should I love him!

“O Lord how manifold are thy works! in wisdom
hast thou made them all.”



THE GROCER'S DOG.

A GROCER in Edinburgh had a dog, which for some time amused and astonished the people in the neighbourhood. A man who went through the streets ringing a bell and selling penny pies, happened one day to treat the dog with a pie. The next time he heard the pieman's bell, the dog ran to him with impetuosity—seized him by the coat—and would not suffer him to pass. The pieman who understood what the animal wanted, showed him a penny, and pointed to his master, who stood at the street door, and saw

what was going on. The dog immediately supplicated his master by many humble gestures and looks. The master put a penny into the dog's mouth, which he instantly delivered to the pieman, and received his pie; and this traffic between the pieman and the grocer's dog continued to be daily practised for many months.

CAIN AND ABEL.

Whose sons were Cain and Abel? Adam's.
 What was Cain's occupation? A tiller of the ground.
 What was Abel? A keeper of sheep.
 What should all parents give their children? A Bible
 and a Trade.
 What did Cain and Abel bring to the Lord? An
 offering.
 What did Cain bring? The fruit of the Ground.
 What did Abel bring? The firstlings of his flock.
 Which of them did the Lord accept? Abel's.
 Why did he accept Abel's? Because he was a good
 man.
 Why did he not accept Cain's? Because he was a bad
 man.
 Was Cain well pleased at this? No; he was angry.
 What did the Lord ask him? Why art thou wroth.
 What more did he ask? Why is thy countenance
 fallen.
 Like what would he look when his countenance was
 fallen? Like a sulky man.
 Did God know he was angry? Yes; he knows all
 things.
 What did God say Cain would be, if he did well?
 Accepted.

Did Cain do well after that? No; he did evil.
 What evil did he do? He killed his brother Abel.
 What is he therefore called? The first murderer.
 What commandment forbids murder? The sixth.
 What does it say? Thou shalt not kill.
 When God asked Cain where is Abel thy brother
 what did he say? I know not.
 What was he telling then? A lie.
 What commandment forbids lying? The ninth.
 What did God say cried unto him from the ground
 Abel's blood.
 For what did Abel's blood cry? Vengeance.
 Whose blood speaketh better things than the blood
 Abel? Jesus Christ's.
 For what does Christ's blood cry? Mercy.
 From what does the blood of Christ cleanse? A
 sin.
 Did God punish Cain? Yes.
 What did God say Cain would be on the earth?
 fugitive and a vagabond.
 What did Cain say unto the Lord? My punishment
 greater than I can bear.
 Of what was he afraid? Lest he should be killed.
 Was God willing that he should be killed? No.
 What did he set upon him? A mark.
 Why did he set a mark on him? Lest any one shou
 kill him.
 What did Cain do after that? He went out from t
 presence of the Lord.
 Could he do that? No.
 What is meant by going out from the presence of t
 Lord? That he forsook and forgot God.

[We beg to remark, that our little ones are enabled to give such answers as the foregoing by reason of the leading facts having been formerly narrated to them by way of a story the elliptical and interrogatory plan of which this and similar lessons may be regarded as the result.]



THE DOG.

I'LL never hurt my little dog,
- But stroke and pat his head;
I like to see him wag his tail—
I like to see him fed.

Poor little thing how very good,
And very useful too;
For do you know that he will mind
What he is bid to do.

Then I will never hurt my dog,
Nor ever give him pain;
But I will always treat him kind,
And he will love again.

A faithful friend he ever is,
Nor e'er forsakes his trust;
O then for all the care he takes,
I'll love my dog—I must.

What they tell us we should bring,
To our parents, to our parents.

We should all attention pay
To our teacher, to our teacher,
And, when told, our lesson say
To our teacher, to our teacher.
Thus we all should try to prove,
To our teacher, to our teacher;
And in all things show our love
To our teacher, to our teacher.

We should never fight at all,
In the playground, in the playground;
Nor each other bad names call,
In the playground, in the playground:
We should never gamble there,
In the playground, in the playground,
Swear nor lie, for God is there—
In the playground, in the playground.

JUDAS ISCARIOT.

Who was Judas Iscariot ? One of Christ's twelve disciples.

What was the most remarkable thing he did ? The betraying of Christ.

To whom did he betray him ? To the chief priests and elders. For how much money ? For thirty pieces of silver.

What way did he betray Jesus ? By given him a kiss. Why did he kiss him ? That the people might know it was Jesus. What had Judas said to them ? Whomsoever I will kiss the same is he.

Were there many people with Judas when he came to betray Jesus ? A great multitude. With what weapons were they armed ? Swords and staves. When did this multitude come to take Jesus ? At night. What question did Jesus ask at the multitude ? Are ye come out as against a thief.

Where was Jesus at this time ? In the garden of Gethsemane. After he was taken did his disciples stop with him ? No; they all forsook him and fled. What did Judas afterwards do with the money he got ?

He threw it down at the feet of those who gave it to him. Who gave it to him ? The chief priests and elders. What did they do with it ? They bought a field with it. What was the field called ? The field of blood. For what purpose did they buy this field with it ? To bury strangers in .

Did Judas die a common death ? No; he hanged himself. What more are we told about his death ? That he fell down and burst asunder in the midst. And what followed ? All his bowels gushed out.

Who was chosen as an apostle in the place of Judas ?
Matthias.



THE CROCODILE.

WHERE are crocodiles to be found ? On the shores of the river Nile.

In what country is the river Nile ? In Egypt.

Name some other countries in which they are to be found. The East Indies, China, and South America.

What are they called in America ? Alligators.

Do they live on the land or in the water ? Either.

Can all animals live either on land or in water ?

What other animals can live either on land or in water ? The beaver, otter, frog, etc.

What animals can live only on land ? The dog, cat, etc.

What animals can live only in water ? the salmon, herring, etc.

What are those animals called that live either on land or in water ? Amphibious. Those that live only on land ? Terrestrial. Those that live only in water ? Aquatic.

Of what length is the crocodile ? About twenty-five feet.

With what is the crocodile covered ? Scales. What sort of scales ? Hard, strong scales. How strong are they ? So strong as to repel a musket-ball.

Are the scales that cover it all of one colour ? Of what colour are they on the back ? Brown. Of what colour are they on the belly ? Yellow.

What sort of a tail has the crocodile ? A long tail.

Tell me an animal that has no tail ? An ape.

What sort of head has the crocodile ? A long head. What kind of mouth ? A wide mouth. What kind of tongue ? A small tongue. What kind of jaws ? Strong jaws.

How many teeth is it said to have ? About sixty.

Have we as many ? When we have got all our teeth how many have we ? Thirty-two,

Can the crocodile walk or run ? With what does it walk or run ? Its feet. How many feet has it ? Four.

How many toes has it on each fore-foot ? Five. How many on each hind-foot ? four. What has it on its toes ? Strong nails.

Can the crocodile run fast ? How does it always run ? In a straight line.

How can people get away from it ? By running zig-zag.

From what are young crocodiles produced ? From eggs.

How many eggs is the crocodile said to lay ? From eighty to a hundred.

How large are they ? Larger than those of a goose.

Where does the crocodile deposit her eggs ? In the sand. What hatches them ? The heat of the sun.

Would they hatch with the heat of the sun in this country ? Why not ?

Are all animals produced from eggs ? What animals are produced from eggs ? Birds, etc. What animals are brought forth alive ? Lambs, kids, etc.

Do the young crocodiles remain among the sand after they are hatched ? Where do they go ? Into the water.

What becomes of most of them ? They are devoured by the larger crocodiles and other animals.

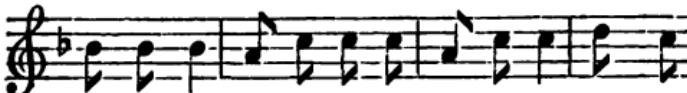
Is any part of the crocodile ever used for food ? What part ? The flesh of the tail and the belly.

By whom is its flesh eaten ? By the negroes. What sort of flesh do we use for food ? Beef, mutton, etc.

MARCH AWAY.



March away ! March away ! To the playground



lead the way ; All our lessons now are past, Left foot



first and not too fast; O ! 'tis nice each sunny day,



Thus t'en- joy our-selves in play; We'll no an-gry



looks betray, But merri - ly merri- ly march away.

Off we go! off we go!
 All our looks our pleasure show;
 Round and round the pole we swing,
 Or we form the joyous ring;
 Joining in the active race,
 Swift we run from place to place;
 'Tis the time for sport and play,
 So merrily, merrily march away.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

Who was Joseph ? Jacob's beloved son.
 How many sons had Jacob ? Twelve.
 Did Joseph's brethren love him ? Why not ? Because
 of his dreams.
 What did they do to him ? They sold him into Egypt.
 For how much ? For twenty pieces of silver.
 Did they tell their father what they had done ? What
 did they do to hide their evil action ? They killed a
 kid, and dipt Joseph's coat in its blood.
 And what did his father think when he saw it ? That
 an evil beast had devoured him.
 What did he do ? He mourned and wept.
 Who told a lie on Joseph when he was in Egypt ? His
 master's wife.
 And what was done to him ? He was cast into prison.
 Who gave him favour with the keeper of the prison ?
 The Lord.
 Was there any person in prison with him ? Yes; the
 king's butler and baker.
 What did they do while in prison ? They dreamed each
 of them a dream.
 Who told them the meaning of their dreams ? Joseph.
 What became of the baker ? He was hanged.
 What became of the butler ? He was restored to his
 office.
 What did the butler promise to Joseph ? That he
 would remember him.
 How long was it before he fulfilled his promise ? Two
 full years.

To whom did the butler speak concerning Joseph?
To Pharaoh. Who was Pharaoh? The king of Egypt.

What was done to Joseph then? He was brought out of prison.

For what was he brought out of prison? To interpret Pharaoh's dreams.

Did he do so? And what was done to him on that account? He was made ruler over all the land of Egypt.

What was the meaning of Pharaoh's dreams? That there would be seven years of great plenty, and seven of great famine.

And what did Joseph advise Pharaoh to do during the seven years of plenty? To store up corn.

Why did he advise him to do this? That they might have plenty of food during the seven years of famine.

Whom did Pharaoh appoint to take charge of storing up the corn? Joseph.

When the famine began what did Joseph do? He sold the people corn.

Who came at this time to buy corn? Joseph's brethren.

Did all his brethren come? All but Benjamin.

Did they know Joseph? Did Joseph know them? Did he make himself known to them at first?

Which of them did he keep till they would bring Benjamin? Simeon.

When they came back again did he tell them who he was? And did he forgive them for what they had done to him?

For whom did he send them? For his father and all their families.

And did his father Jacob go down into Egypt? What was the number of those that went with him? Threescore and ten.

What part of Egypt did Joseph give them in which they might live? The land of Goshen.

How old was Joseph when he died? An hundred and ten years.

SCHOOL IS A PLEASURE.

Mozart.

School is a pleasure, Now un - to the
 in - fant mind; Here we a treasure of heav'ly
 wis-dom find. We learn, the Ho - ly Scriptures
 say, That we should honour and o - bey, And do our
 D.O.
 utmost to repay Our fa-ther and our mother.

We learn how right it is we should
 At home be always very good,
 And ne'er be quarrelsome or rude
 With sister or with brother.

We learn our friends are pleased to see
 So many Infants all agree,
 And striving only who shall be
 The kindest to each other.

We learn in peace with all to live,
 And even our enemies forgive,
 And no one ever to deceive
 By any means whatever.



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 2.

WHAT bird appears the most beautiful on the water ?

The swan.

Name the king of beasts. The lion

Name the king of birds. The eagle.

Name the strongest quadruped. The elephant.

Name the largest land bird in this country. The bustard.

Name the only animal that has a broad flat tail covered with scales. The beaver.

Name an animal that always disturbs the water before it drinks. The elephant.

What animal drinks none but the cleanest water ?
The ass.

Name the most beautiful and talkative birds. Paroquets.

What animal shines in the dark ? The glow-worm.

Name an animal that has four stomachs. The cow.

What animal can cut down a tree thicker than a man's body with its teeth ? The beaver.

What animal never lies down unless tired ? The ass.
What animal is sometimes called the Ship of the Desert ? The camel.

Of what fish does the whale stand most in fear ? The sword-fish.

Which bird has a double pair of eye-lids ? The eagle.

LESSONS ON OBJECTS.—No. 1.

WHAT is this I hold in my hand ? A piece of coal. Take it and look at it. Now tell me something about coal—something that it is. It is black.

Well, something more. It is bright.

Yes, this piece is bright. What else ? It is hard.

Now, something more. It will burn in the fire.

Very well. Can you tell me a word that means easy to be set on flame ?

Then I will tell you; and you must try to remember it—It is inflammable. What does inflammable mean ? Easy to be set on flame.

Do you think I could make a pair of spectacles from this peace of coal ? Why not ? Because you could not see through it.

Very true. Do you know a word that means what cannot be seen through ?

What cannot be seen through is said to be—opaque.

Do you recollect the word that means easily set on flame ? Inflammable.

What are the places called from which coals are taken ? Coal pits.

Yes; and they are also called—coal mines. What are the persons employed in the mines called ? Colliers.

Yes; and in some places the vessels that carry the coals are likewise called—colliers.

Are coals useful ? Tell me some things coals are used for. For warming us when we are cold. Something more. For cooking food. More still. For making gas. Any thing else ? For melting metals.

THE BUGLE HORN.

A - cross the lake, Thro' bush and brake, Re-

p

sounds the bu - g'e horn, Resounds the bu - gle

f

horn; O'er hill and dale the e . choes sail, And

thru' the wa - ving corn, And thru' the waving

corn; The bu - gle horn, the bu - gle horn, The

wind - - - - - ing bu - ggle horn.

The sky is clear, the flowers appear
 On every side so gay;
 The brook flows by so merrily,
 Along its pebbly way;
 The bugle horn, &c.

The echoes flow, as on we go,
 Through weeds and fields at morn,
 And, far and near, again we hear
 The winding bugle horn.
 The bugle horn, &c.



ON WASTE.

"O, CHARLOTTE," said a little child on seeing his nurse-maid shake the table cloth into the fire-place. "don't you know that God takes care for sparrows ? The Bible says so; and will not he be displeased at your wasting as many crumbs as would have served the sparrows for breakfast ?"

A LESSON ON HONESTY.

TAKE, for example, a crown, an orange, and a pin; and let them be placed so as to be distinctly observed by all the school. Then hold the following or such like conversation—

Little children you all see these.
 Very well. What do you call this ? A pin.
 And what is this ? An orange.
 Now tell me what this is. A crown.
 Look and tell me which you should like to have.
 The orange ! The crown !
 To whom do they belong ?
 What ? are they not yours ?
 Which may you take when I am out of sight ?
 None of them.
 Why not ? Because they are not ours.
 Were you to take them when they are not yours,
 what would you be guilty of doing ? Stealing.
 Might you not take the orange or the pin ? Why
 not ? Because it is as wicked to steal a little thing as
 a big thing, and God sees us at all times.

HYMN FOR INFANTS.

(Tune—"Helmaley.")

HOLY Saviour! now before thee,
 We an infant race appear,
 Teach us how we should adore thee,
 Fill our hearts with godly fear;
 Friend of Infants,
 Bless our exercises here.

Have us in thy holy keeping,
 Out and in our goings guide :
 Guard us in the hours of sleeping,
 Let no evil e'er betide :
 Friend of Infants,
 Always in thy bosom hide.

O! HOW PRETTY.

O! how pretty it is to see,
Little children all agree; Trying who the
best will be, Whilst we're exercising.

Let us bear this rule in mind,
Be unto each other kind,
Then true pleasure we shall find,
Whilst we're exercising.

WALKING ON THE WATER.

A LITTLE boy, three years of age, belonging to an Infant School in Glasgow, when passing along one of the Bridges over the Clyde, peeped through at the water beneath. His mother, who was with him, took occasion to ask him—"Was it not strange that they were able to walk across the water and not be drowned?" "Yes, mother," said he, "but Jesus walked on the water and was not drowned." When asked how Jesus was able to do so, he answered, "Because Jesus was the Son of God, and could do everything."



THE BOY OF DUNDEE.

A POOR widow used to spin and work very hard, in order that she might maintain herself and her little son. She could not read; but she wished her son might learn, and she sent him to school. As he took pains, he learned to read very well.

When he was about twelve years of age, his mother had a paralytic stroke, and lost the use of her limbs; so she was obliged to lie in bed all day long, and she could not spin or work any more.

As she had not been able to save any money, she could not hire anybody to clean her house, and to work for her, and she was very much distressed. A poor woman who was her neighbour used sometimes to call in to assist her, and to do little jobs for her; but her son was her great comfort. He said within himself, "I will not let my mother die for want. I will work for her. I will maintain her. God, I hope, will bless me, and prosper my work."

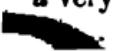
He went to the manufactory that was in the town where he lived, and got some work. Every day he went to the manufactory, and worked hard, harder than if he had worked for himself alone; and in the evening he brought his wages to his poor mother. Before he went in the morning he always cleaned the room for his mother, and got their breakfast ready, and did all he could to make her comfortable while he was absent.

This good boy thought if his mother could read she could amuse and employ herself when he was not with her; and so he took a great deal of pains, and taught her to read. And when she had learned, she was highly delighted. "Now," said she, "I am very happy. I am indeed confined to bed, and I cannot work: but I can read the Bible, and that is a great comfort to me; and I have one of the best and kindest of sons."

PARALLELS BETWEEN MOSES AND JESUS.

LITTLE Children, I have often told you many things about Moses; and now I wish you all to pay attention and I will tell you some things about him that you perhaps did not know before.

Moses was saved by king Pharaoh's daughter, when her father had ordered all the male children of the Jews to be cast into the river Nile. When he grew up, he refused the treasures of Egypt, because he thought it better to suffer affliction with the people of God. He was made choice of by God to lead the Israelites from the land of Egypt through the wilderness. He was permitted to go up to God on Mount Sinai, where he abode forty days and forty nights, and when there his face shone. He was the Mediator between God and the people. He sent twelve spies to search the land of Canaan. He chose seventy elders, and though he was doing everything for the good of the children of Israel, yet they rejected him. He was a very meek man, and prayed for his enemies. Before



his death he blessed the children of Israel; and having finished writing the book of the Law, he died on Mount Nebo.

Now, children, Moses was a prophet, and he told the Jews, "The Lord thy God will raise up unto you a prophet from the midst of you, of your brethren, like unto me, unto him shall ye harken." This prophecy is now fulfilled, for Jesus has come into the world; and I will show you some things in which he resembled Moses.

When Herod ordered the children in Bethlehem to be slain, Jesus was saved by the flight into Egypt. He was tempted in the wilderness forty days and forty nights; and though Satan offered him all the kingdoms of the world, he refused them. He went up to Mount Tabor, and was transfigured, and when there his face shone. He is the Mediator between God and man. He sent twelve apostles, and made choice of seventy disciples to preach the Gospel. Though he went about continually doing good, he was rejected of the Jews. He died on Mount Calvary, and, when dying, he prayed for his murderers. Before he died he said, "It is finished!" and blessed his disciples before he ascended into heaven.

Who ordered the male children of the Jews to be cast into the river Nile ? King Pharaoh.

Who found Moses ? Pharaoh's daughter.

Where did she find him ? In the river Nile.

In what country is the river Nile ? Egypt.

In what quarter of the globe is it ? Africa.

In what was he lying when she found him ? In an ark of bulrushes.

Who put him into it ? His mother.

How old was he then ? Three months.

What was Moses doing when the ark was opened ? Weeping.

What did Pharaoh's daughter do with him ? Gave him to be nursed.

To whom did she give him ? To his own mother.

Did she know that the nurse was his mother ? No.

Where does the lion get the flesh ? It kills other animals. What sort of beast is it when it kills other animals for its food ? A beast of prey. Name some other beasts of prey ? The tiger, leopard, etc.

What are those animals called that eat flesh ? Carnivorous.

What must the lion do in order to get his prey ? He must hide. Why must he hide ?

How far can he jump to seize his prey ? About twenty feet.

What is the noise he makes called ? Roaring. What is the roar like ? Distant thunder. What are other animals said to do when they hear his roar ? To tremble.

How many feet has he ? Four. What do you call his fore feet ? Paws. What are the sharp things growing out of them called ? Claws.

What could a lion do with a stroke of his paw ? Break a horse's back. What with a stroke of his tail ? Break a man's leg.

Of what is the lion said to be very mindful ? Of favours done to him.

How is he said to feel to those who have been kind to him ? Grateful.

"IN THE WAY."

GOD meets those who are in the way ; Satan meets those who are out of it.—*Harrington Evans.*

MARCHING INTO SCHOOL.

We'll all march to our pla - ces, With quick but steady

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, treble clef, and G major. The lyrics are integrated into the music as follows:

pa - ces, And sit with smiling fa - ces, To
have a lit - tie rest. We'll all march round in
or - der, We'll all keep off the bor - der, We'll
all throw back our shoulders, And hold our heads e - root.

The bell has just been ringing,
And all have ceased their swinging,
To rank themselves with singing,
In order for a march.
We'll all rub hands together,
We'll all twist hands together,
We'll hold up hands together,
And clap them overhead.

ANECDOTE.

AN Infant Scholar, on observing her mother one day have a great deal to do with her brother, who was very obstinate and disobedient, asked her if she would "tell Robert about Absalom, and what the Bible says about the child that mocks his father and disobeys his mother."



SANDY SIMPLETON.

SANDY SIMPLETON, a little boy about five years of age, was remarkable for his simplicity. He believed what every one told him, and never considered whether it was right or wrong. The little boys and girls that lived beside him used to play tricks upon him, which was very wrong. His mother sometimes sent him messages. One day she sent him to a grocer's shop for half-a-pound of sugar; and when he was going down the stair, he met some of the children that lived in the same land. They asked where he was going, and when he told them, they all said they would go with him. So they all went away, and when Sandy came out of the shop, they all came round about him, and said they would be in with him if he gave them some of the sugar. Sandy loved to be in with all the children, so he gave them a little of the sugar. Now this was very wicked in these children, because they made Sandy steal the sugar, and they should have loved him although he had given them none of it; for the Bible says "Love one another." Sandy was also wrong in giving them any of the sugar; for the Bible likewise says, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

Sandy's father who was a shoemaker, one day sent him home with a pair of shoes he had been mending for a gentleman. Sandy always got a penny from this gentleman when he took home his shoes or boots. When he was on the road to the gentleman's house, he looked into a shop window, where they sold sugar-candy and a number of nice things for eating, and while he was standing wondering what he should buy with the penny he expected to get from the gentleman, a woman came and clapped him on the shoulder, and called him a fine boy. She gave him a bit of barley-sugar, and asked if he would go a message. Sandy said, yes. She then took him up a close, and told him to go up two stairs, and tell a certain person to come down and speak to her, and that she would hold the shoes till he came down. So Sandy went away up as fast as he could, but did not find such a person. When he came down the women was away with the shoes. Sandy looked up the close and down the close—up the street and down the street—but could not see her. He went away home crying all the road. His mother heard him on the stair, and asked what was the matter. He told her as well as he could; and both his father and mother were very vexed, but they did not beat him, because they knew the woman had cheated him.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

(Tune—"French.")

To do to others as I would
 That they should do to me,
 Will make me honest, kind, and good,
 As every child should be.

I never need behave amiss,
 Nor feel uncertain long,
 As I can always tell by this,
 If things be right or wrong.

I know I should not steal or use
 The smallest thing I see,
 Which I should never like to lose,
 If it belonged to me.

And this plain rule forbids me quite
 To strike an angry blow,
 Because I should not think it right,
 If others served me so.

Whether I am at home, at school,
 Or walking out abroad,
 I never should forget this rule
 Of Jesus Christ the Lord.

ENOCH.

LONG ago there lived a good man called Enoch. We are told in the Bible that he walked with God; the meaning of which is, he lived a holy life. This good man never died. When he was three hundred and sixty-five years old, God took him out of this world into heaven. God thought fit to do so, to convince the people of that time that there is another life after this. But the resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ prove this truth still more clearly. Those, therefore, who live a holy life like Enoch, shall, after death, be admitted into heaven, whither Jesus Christ has gone to prepare a place for them.

What kind of a man was Enoch ? A good man.
 With whom does the Bible say he walked ? With God.
 What does that mean ? That he lived a holy life.
 What did he never do ? He never died.
 What became of him ? God took him to heaven.
 How old was he when taken into heaven ? Three hundred and sixty-five years.
 Why did God take him out of this world ? To convince men that there is another life after this.
 How is that truth proved more clearly ? By the resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ.

What will become of all who live a holy life like
Enoch? They will be admitted into heaven.

When? After death.

Who has gone to prepare a place for them? Jesus
Christ.

What kind of a place is heaven? A glorious place.

THE SAVIOUR'S LOVE.

A. D. Thomson.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in common time (indicated by '4') and common key (indicated by a treble clef). The lyrics are written below each staff. The first staff begins with 'Let us sing the love of Je-sus, O how he'. The second staff continues with 'loves! Who from heav'n came down to bless us;'. The third staff begins with 'O how he loves! Lay an infant in a manger,'. The fourth staff continues with 'Sojourn'd in the world a stranger, For our sake ex-'. The fifth staff begins with 'pos'd to dan-ger: O how he loves! how he'. The sixth staff concludes with 'loves! how he loves! how he loves!'.

Let us sing the love of Je-sus, O how he
loves! Who from heav'n came down to bless us;
O how he loves! Lay an infant in a manger,
Sojourn'd in the world a stranger, For our sake ex-
pos'd to dan-ger: O how he loves! how he
loves! how he loves! how he loves!

Children in his arms he beareth,
O how he loves!

For the helpless lambs he careth,
O how he loves!

In this barren waste he feeds them,
Through all dangers safely leads them,
On their way to Canaan speeds them:
O how he loves!

See his breast with love o'erflowing,
O how he loves!

For our lives his own bestowing :
O how he loves!

Patiently the cross enduring,
Pardon for our sins procuring,
Bliss for all his saints securing,
O how he loves!

Now he reigns for ever glorious,
O how he loves!

Over death and hell victorious,
O how he loves!

He who once for us was bleeding,
Lives above, his merits pleading,
There for sinners interceding:
O how he loves!

We'll repeat the Saviour's praises,
O how he loves!

Till to heaven our souls he raises,
O how he loves!

To his throne of grace applying,
On his pardoning love relying,
Living will we sing, and dying,
O how he loves!

ABRAHAM OFFERING HIS SON ISAAC.

WHO commanded Abraham to offer his son Isaac ?
God.

Was Abraham willing to do it ? Yes.
Into what land was he to go to do it ? Into the land
of Moriah.

At what time of the day did he take his journey into
the land of Moriah ? Early in the morning.

Were there any along with him and Isaac ? Two
young men.

Name the animal upon which Abraham rode. An
ass.

On what day of their journey did he see the place
afar off ? On the third day.

What did he say then to the young men ? Abide ye
here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder
and worship.

What did Abraham lay upon Isaac his son ? The
wood for the burnt-offering.

As they went along what did Isaac say to Abraham ?
Behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb
for a burnt-offering.

What answer did Abraham return to Isaac his son ?
God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-offering.

What did Abraham do when he came to the place ?
He built an altar and bound Isaac.

Did God let Abraham slay Isaac ? When he was
just about to do it who stopped him ? The angel
of the Lord.

What did the angel say to him ? Lay not thine hand
upon the lad.

When he lifted up his eyes what did he behold ? A
ram caught by its horns in a thicket.

What did he do with the ram ? He took and offered
it in the stead of Isaac.

Now, why did God tell Abraham to offer his son for
a burnt-offering ? To try his faith.

What is it to have faith ? It is to believe.



LESSONS ON OBJECTS.—No. 2.

THE THREE KINGDOMS OF NATURE.

WHAT kind of a creature is a giraffe ? A living creature.
Do you know a word that means a living creature ?
Animal.

Are there any things besides animals that have life ?
I fear you have spoken without thinking. Think better.

When you go into the garden what do you see ?
Trees, plants and flowers.

Well, have any of these life ? [One of the Children]
O yes, plants have life. Please, sir, my brother had
a flower in a pot, and it withered and died.

Can you tell me anything in which animals and plants agree ? Both have life.

Very well. Anything else ? They both grow.

Yes. Can you tell me anything in which they differ ? Animals can move about, but plants cannot.

Anything else ? If you were to hurt an animal it would feel pain, but plants do not feel pain.

There is a word used to mark out everything that grows in the garden and in the fields; do you know it ?

They are called—Vegetables. Now, tell me something we have learned about Vegetables. [One child] Vegetables grow. [Another] And please, sir, they live too.

Very well. Now, something about animals. They live; they grow.

Yes; and there is something else that marks them out from vegetables. O yes! they feel.

What do you call the life which an animal has ? Animal life.

What kind of life have vegetables ? Vegetable life.

Do you ever eat vegetables ?

What is that food called ? Vegetable food.

Do we eat animals ? We eat the flesh of some animals.

Well, what kind of food is that ? Animal food.

Mention something that is neither an animal nor a vegetable ? A stone.

Yes; stones, and the different kinds of earth, belong to another class of objects called minerals. Mention something in which minerals differ from animals and vegetables. They do not live.

How many classes of objects have been mentioned ?

Three.

Name them. Animals, vegetables, minerals.

These are commonly called the three Kingdoms of Nature. How could you distinguish them ? Animals have life and feeling, vegetables have life only, and minerals have neither life nor feeling.

Now, name the Three Kingdoms of Nature. The animal, the vegetable, and the mineral.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES

ON THE LION.

WHICH animal does the Bible say is the strongest among beasts ? The lion;—Prov. xxx. 30. Who lie in wait secretly as a lion ? The wicked;—Psal. xl. 9. What does that show the wicked to be ? Watchful. Who says their is a lion without ? The slothful man;—Prov. xxii. 13. Who found a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of a lion ? Samson;—Judges, xiv. 8. Who was slain by a lion ? The disobedient prophet;—1 Kings, xiii. 24. What do the young lions lack and suffer ? Hunger;—Psal. xxxiv. 10. Who slew a lion in a pit on a snowy day ? Benaiah;—1 Chron. xi. 22. Who had twelve golden lions on the steps in front of his great ivory throne ? Solomon;—1 Kings, x. 20. For what purpose did he place them there ? As an emblem of power and Majesty. Who are as bold as a lion ? The righteous;—Prov. xxviii. 1. Who was cast into a lion's den ? Daniel;—Dan. v. 16. Who killed a lion and a bear ? David;—1 Sam. xvii. 34, 35. Who goes about like a roaring lion ? Satan;—1 Pet. v. 8. Who is called the lion of the tribe of Judah ? Jesus Christ;—Rev. v. 5.

ON METALS.

How many common Metals are there ? Six.
 Name them. Gold, silver, copper, tin, lead and Iron.
 Which is the heaviest and most valuable ? Gold.
 What does Gold never become ? Rusted. What alone makes Gold rust ? Salt.
 What metal is next in value to Gold ? Silver.
 Tell me something made of Gold and Silver. Sovereigns, rings, shillings, tea-spoons, etc.
 Of what colour is Copper ? Of a reddish colour.
 When exposed to damp, with what does it become covered ? Verdigris.

What is Verdigris ? Strong Poison.
 What colour is it ? Green.
 For what is it used ? Painting.
 Which metal is the softest and most easily melted ?
 Lead.
 Which is the lightest metal ? Tin.
 What is iron called when plated with it ? White-iron.
 Which metal is the hardest and most useful ? Iron.
 What does it become when made red-hot and plunged
 into cold water. Hard.
 Where are metals found ? In the earth.
 What are the places called where they are found ?
 Mines.
 What are the persons called who work in mines ?
 Miners.

HYMN.

Auburn.

Come, children, hail the Prince of Peace, O -
 bey the Saviour's call, O - bey the Saviour's call.

p

Come seek his face, and taste his grace, And

crown him Lord of all, And crown him Lord of

from the ground with his mouth, and put it into the blind man's hat; even when bread was thrown down, the animal would not taste it unless he received it from the hands of his master."

CHARACTER OF JOSEPH.

(Tune—"Portugal.")

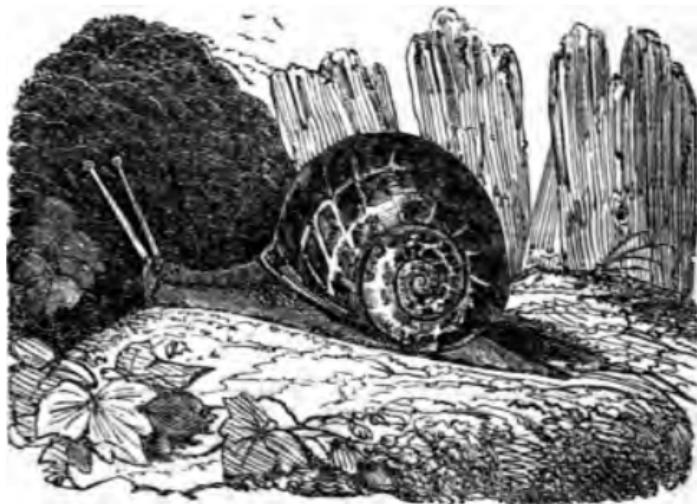
How many changes Joseph pass'd
 Before he thirty years had known !
 He's now a slave in prison cast,
 And now exalted on a throne !

Yet grace appears through every scene,
 And gilds the various paths he trod;
 How wise, how just, how kind to men:
 How fearful of offending God !

From his example may we learn
 Our various duties to fulfil;
 And make it our supreme concern
 To please the Lord, and do his will.

A CHILD'S LOVE TO THE SAVIOUR.

A LITTLE girl, between four and five years old, was one day reading to her mother in the new Testament, and when she came to these words, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head," her eyes filled with tears, her tender breast heaved, and at last she sobbed aloud. Her mother inquired what was the matter; but for some time the little girl could not answer her. At length, as well as her sobs would let her, she said, "I am sure mamma, if I had been there, I would have given him my pillow."



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 3.

MENTION an animal that creeps. A snail. One that stings. A bee. One that crawls. A worm. One that buzzes. A bee. One that hisses. A serpent. One that has a beard. A goat. One that has a trunk. An elephant. One that neighs. A horse. One that brays. An ass. One that roars. A lion. One that grunts. A swine. One that barks. A dog. One that mews. A cat. One that howls. A wolf. One that squeaks. A pig. One that bleats. A sheep. One that bellows. A bull. Name a bird that has a long neck. An ostrich. One that hops. A sparrow. One that struts. A peacock. One that coos. A pigeon. One that crows. A cock. One that chuckles. A hen. One that sings. A canary. One that whistles. A blackbird. One that quacks. A duck. One that gabbles. A goose. One that hoots. An owl. One that screams. A lapwing. One that chirps. A sparrow. What is

the knowledge of animals called ? Instinct. Does instinct teach animals right from wrong ? Tell me something instinct teaches them ? The food that is good to eat ? What does instinct teach birds ? How and where to build their nests.

IM NOT TOO YOUNG FOR GOD TO SEE

Wells L. M.

I'm not too young for God to see;

He knows my name and na - ture too;

And all the day he looks at me,

And sees my actions through and through.

He listens to the words I say,
And knows the thoughts I have within;
And whether I'm at work or play,
He's sure to see me if I sin.

Oh ! how could children tell a lie,
Or cheat in play, or steal or fight,
If they remember'd God was by,
And had them always in his sight ?

Then when I wish to do amiss,
 However pleasant it may be,
 I'll always try to think of this—
 I'm not too young for God to see.

THE MIRACULOUS DRAUGHT OF FISHES,

UPON whom did the people press ? Upon Jesus. Why did they press upon him ? To hear the word of God. What do you hear mean by the word of God ? The Gospel.

Where was Jesus at this time ? By the lake of Gennesaret. Has this lake any other name ? Yes; the sea of Tiberias, or the sea of Galilee. Why call it a sea when it was a lake ? Because it was a large lake. How large was it ? Thirteen miles long, and five broad.

What did he see there ? Two ships. Were they large ships ? No; they were small fishing boats. Were the fishermen in them ? No. What had become of them ? They had left them to wash their nets.

Into whose ship did Jesus go ? Simon's. What did he pray Simon to do ? To thrust out a little from the land. What did Jesus then do ? He sat down and taught the people.

When he had left of speaking to the people, what did he desire Simon to do ? To launch out into the deep. What does launch out mean ? To sail out. What do you mean by the deep ? The sea, or the deep part of it. What more did he desire him to do ? To let down his nets for a draught. What do you mean by a draught ? What the net takes at a time.

What did Simon call Jesus ? Master. What did he say they had been doing all the night ? Toiling. What is it to toil ? To work hard. How many fish had they taken ? None.

What more did he say ? Nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net. What happened when he let it down ? They enclosed a great number of fishes.

What happened to the net ? It brake. What did they do then ? They beckoned unto their partners. What does that mean ? They made a sign to them. Why did they beckon to them ? That they should come and help them. What did they do when they came ? Filled both the ships. What did the ships begin to do ? To sink.

What did Simon do when he saw that ? He fell down at Jesus' knees. What did he say ? Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord. Why did he fall down and say so ? Because he was astonished. At what was he astonished ? At the draught of fishes.

What did Jesus say to him ? Fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men. What does that mean ? That he would preach the Gospel.

What did they do when they brought their ships to land ? They forsook all and followed Jesus. What does that teach us ? That we should forsake sin and follow Jesus.

What is it to forsake sin ? To leave off sinning. What is it to follow Jesus ? To keep his commandments.

Who now preach the gospel ? Ministers or clergymen.

MARCHING PIECES, ETC.*

(Tune—"Here's a health," etc.)

What is infant education ?

Universal information—

Amusement and knowledge well combined.

While the classes round are walking,
None should ever be found talking,
All should softly sing around.

See the little children swinging,
Whilst we merrily here are singing,
Let the ropes go quickly round.

* The first line of each verse to be sung three times over, and the last twice.



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 4.

WHAT do you call the young of a swan? A cygnet. Of a hen? A chicken. Of a duck? A duckling. Of a goose? A gosling. Of a peahen? A peachick. Of an eagle? An eaglet. Of a lion? A whelp. Of a horse? A foal. Of a dog? A puppy. Of a cat? A kitten. Of a fox? A cub. Of a goat? A kid. Of a deer? A fawn. Of a tiger? A cub. Of a sheep? A lamb. Of a wolf? A cub. Of a swine? A pig. Of a bear? A cub. Of a hedgehog? A hedgepig. Of a cow? A calf. Of a hare? A leveret.

EFFECTS OF HEAT AND COLD.

HEAT expands and cold contracts bodies. This is the general rule; but there are some cases in which this rule does not seem to hold. For instance heat hardens clay, though it softens wax.

THE TEMPLE.

WHERE was the temple built ? At Jerusalem. By whom ? By Solomon. For what purpose was it built ? For the worship of God.

How long was it in being built ? Seven years. How many men were employed in building it ? One hundred and eighty-three thousand and three hundred. How much money did it cost ? Upwards of nine hundred and thirty nine-millions of pounds.

What kind of building was the temple ? The richest and most beautiful that ever existed. How long did it continue in its splendour ? Thirty-four years.

Who was the first that plundered the temple ? Shishak. Who was Shishak ? The king of Egypt. By whom was it completely destroyed ? By Nebuchadnezzar. By whom was the temple rebuilt ? By Zerubbabel. Who was Zerubbabel ? One of the Governors of Judah.

By whom was he opposed in building it ? By the Samaritans.

Why did they oppose him ? Because they wanted to assist in building the temple.

Was the second temple as beautiful as the first ? No ; it was nothing compared with the first.

Who pulled down a great part of the second temple and rebuilt it ? Herod the great. For what reason did Herod do this ? To gain favour with the Jews. How long was he in building and beautifying it ? Forty-six years.

Who frequently visited the temple after Herod rebuilt it ? Jesus Christ. What was said of the second temple on that account ? That its glory was greater than that of the first.

How old was Jesus when he first taught in the temple ? Twelve years old.

What became of the temple at last ? It was destroyed by fire. By whom was it foretold that the temple would be destroyed ? By Jesus Christ. In what words ? One stone of it shall not be left upon another.



THE ELM.

THERE are several varieties of the Elm, only two of which are cultivated as timber trees in this country. The bark of the young branches is very smooth and tough; but that of the old trees is rugged and full of deep cracks. The leaves are rough, of a deep green colour, about three inches long, two broad, and deeply cut at the edges. The flowers come out in May, upon the slender twigs in clusters; they are of a dark red colour, and followed by oval pods, containing one roundish seed.

Elm is a timber of general use. It is often employed in making mills, pipes, pumps, pails, and ship-planks below the water-line. It is also used for wheels,

handles of saws, boxes, dressers, and hatter's blocks, as it is not so apt to split as oak. The carvers prefer it for their nicer work of fruit, flowers, and small ornaments, because it has a fine grain, and is not so liable to warp.

Elms are frequently planted in the form of a hedge, at a short distance from a garden or building, to break the violence of the winds, for which there is no other tree so useful.

THE INFANT'S RULE.

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time, treble clef. The lyrics are placed below the corresponding measures:

- Measure 1: Now in the Infant School, A - gain we're met to -
- Measure 2: - go - ther; Then let us mind this rule, Be
- Measure 3: kind un - to each o - ther. At - ten - tive be to
- Measure 4: what we see, And think about its meaning; Thus
- Measure 5: here and there and every where, Much useful knowledge

glean - ing, Since in the In - fant School,A
 gain we're met to - ge - ther, Then let us
 mind this rule, Be kind un - to each o - ther.

All in the infant School,
 Are clean and neatly decked,
 None dare be like the mule,
 So stubborn and stiff-necked.
 When going round the airing ground,
 No one must tread the border;
 If any swing—the rest may sing,
 But all must be in order.

Then in the infant school
 To each be like a brother,
 Minding well the pretty rule,
 And loving one another.

LESSONS ON OBJECTS.—No. 3.

You have all examined this glass; what do you observe ?
 What can you say it is ? It is bright.
 Take it into your hand and feel it. It is cold.
 Feel it again, and compare it with that piece of sponge
 that is tied to your slate, and then tell me what you
 perceive in the glass. It is smooth; it is hard.
 Is there any other glass in the room ? Yes; in the
 windows.

Close the shutter. Can you see the garden now ? No. Why cannot you ? We cannot see through the shutters. What can you say then of the glass ? We can see through it.

Can you tell me a word that expresses this quality ? No.

I will tell you then; pay attention that you may recollect it. It is transparent. What shall you now understand when I tell you that a substance is transparent ? That you can see through it

You are right. Try and recollect something that is transparent. Water.

If I were to let this glass fall, or you were to throw a ball at the window, what would be the consequence ? the glass would be broken; it is brittle.

Could I in the same manner break the shutter ? No. Could I break it if I used great force ? Yes

Would you therefore call the wood brittle ? No.

What substances then do you call brittle ? Those which are easily broken.

[It will be observed from this lesson, that the chief business of the teacher is to draw out the ideas of the children, and to direct them in a right channel. He must likewise continually bear in mind that the knowledge of a term should follow the conception of the idea which it expresses; and he should never give a word or expression to a child till the young learner feels the want of a term to express some quality or thing which has been fully comprehended.]

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

THIS instrument is wonderful though simple. It consists of nothing more than a needle and a card; and yet it enables the mariner to traverse the pathless sea with perfect confidence. The needle being converted into a magnet or loadstone, which is easily done, and being balanced on a point above the centre of the card, always points to the north: and the sailor has therefore only to examine the card on which the cardinal points, east, west, north, and south, are marked, to know what direction he is steering.



THE HORSE.

WHAT is this ? The picture of a horse. How do you know ? Because it resembles a horse. What do you mean by saying it resembles a horse ? Like a horse.

Do you say that all horses are alike ? They are not all exactly alike ?

Are there not many varieties of horses ? Can you name some of the varieties in this country ? The cart-horse, the race-horse, and the Highland sheltie. What horses are famed for their speed ? The Arabian horses.

To what kingdom in nature does the horse belong ? The animal kingdom. What name do you give this kingdom ? Zoology. What does Zoology mean ? A description of animals.

What do you call the great being who creates ? The Creator. And what do you call the beings created by Him ? Creatures.

How are creatures divided ? Into animate and inanimate. What do you mean by animate and inanimate ? Living and dead.

Has any thing life besides animals ? Yes; vegetables. Give me a name for the vegetable kingdom. Botany.

What is the difference between a horse and a plant ?

A horse is an animal; a plant a vegetable.

You all can tell me how many feet a horse has ? Four.

And how many has an elephant ? Four.

And what do you call four-footed animals ? Quadrupeds.

What is the difference, then, between a horse and an elephant ? An elephant is much larger. But the elephant might be young, and therefore less than the horse ? Oh, but the elephant would be known, because he has two tusks.

Is there no animal besides the elephant which has tusks ? The river horse. What other name do you give to the river horse ? Hippopotamus. Then how do you know an elephant from a hippopotamus ? An elephant has a proboscis. What is a proboscis ? A trunk.

Are the feet of all quadrupeds alike ? No. What kind of feet have they ? Some have long feet with claws, and others thick feet without claws. What kind of feet has the horse ? Thick feet without claws.

How then do you distinguish the horse tribe ? By having the hoof single and undivided.

But are there no other animals single-hoofed ? Name them. The ass, the mule, and the zebra.

Then how do you state the difference between them and the horse ? An ass may be known by its head, its ears, or its tail, from a horse.

What kind of head has an ass ? Very large according to its body. What kind of ears has an ass ? Very long, clumsy ears.

What kind of ears has the horse ? Neat small ears.

What kind of mane has the horse ? A long flowing mane. What kind of tail has the horse ? A fine bushy tail.

Then tell me what a horse is ? An animal. Of what kind ? The quadruped kind. What kind of hoof ? Whole. What kind of ears ? Short erect ears. What kind of mane ? A flowing mane.

What kind of tail ? A bushy tail, covered with long hair.



TOMMY AND MARY WELLWOOD.

TOMMY and Mary Wellwood were deprived of their mother at an early age. After she was laid in the grave, they felt an indescribable want; everything appeared to be destitute of its former charms. The house, the garden, and the fields seemed overspread with a deep gloom; and nothing pleased Tommy and Mary more than a visit to their mother's grave. When there, they would decorate it with flowers; and forgetting that the dead cannot hear, they would call upon her to speak to them. Tommy, in his anxiety to enjoy his mother's company, would say, "O mother, come back and stay with us a little longer, and I will say no more naughty words, nor be any more disobedient."

One day, when seated thus on their mother's grave, their father came up to them unperceived. "It is right," said he, "my dear children that we should mourn over the loss of your mother. She will not

however, return to us; but if we live holy lives, we shall go to her. We know not how soon we may be called hence, and therefore we should be making busy preparation for death, and judgment, and eternity. I hope, my dear children, that you do not think you are too young to die. See, here are little graves; and oh! what shall become of you if you die in your sins? You would never see your mother any more; for there is a great gulf between the righteous and the wicked, so that the one cannot pass to the other. Then, my dear children, read your Bibles with care, pray to God for new hearts, seek him early and you shall find him—yea, he will be to you a present help in every time of need."

Tommy and Mary heard their father with attention; and, by the grace of God, they were enabled to walk in the new and living way. O that every reader may experience the same gracious change.

THE SUN.

WHAT is the largest and brightest body in the sky ?
The sun. How large is it ? A million times larger than our earth.

What shining bodies have you seen in the sky besides the sun ? The moon, stars, and planets. Who made them all ? God. On which day of the creation were they made ? On the fourth. What is a knowledge of them called ? Astronomy.

Where does the sun rise ? In the east. Where does it set ? In the west.

Is the light of the sun seen before he rises ? Yes. What is it called ? The dawn, or morning twilight. Does it instantly turn dark when he sets ? No. What is the light called after he sets ? The dusk, or evening twilight.

In what direction does the sun move when he rises ? South. What is that time of the day called when he is at the highest point ? Noon. What o'clock is it then ? Twelve o'clock.

What is the cause of day and night ? The earth moving round itself. How often does the earth move round itself ? Once every twenty-four hours.

What causes the change of the seasons ? The earth moving round the sun. How many seasons are there ? Four. Name them ? Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

How long does the earth take to move round the sun ? One year.

What does the sun give us that we could not live without ? Heat and light. How far is the sun distant from the earth ? Ninety-five millions of miles.

For what purpose did God set the sun in the sky ? To rule the day. Where does the sun go when he sets ? To lighten the other half of the world.

At whose command did the sun stand still ? At the command of Joshua. **At whose desire did the sun go back ?** At the desire of Hezekiah. Upon what occasion ? When God added fifteen years to his life.

When was it darkened for three hours ? At the death of Christ. **What did this prove concerning Jesus ?** That he was the son of God.

EVENING HYMN.

(Tune—“Portugal.”)

LORD, I have pass'd another day,
And come to thank thee for thy care;
Forgive my faults in work and play,
And listen to my evening prayer.

Thy favour gives me daily bread,
And friends who all my wants supply;
And safely now I rest my head,
Preserv'd and guarded by thine eye.

Look down in pity and forgive
Whate'er I've said or done amiss;
And help me every day I live,
To serve thee better than in this.

Now, while I speak, be pleased to take
 A helpless child beneath thy care;
 And condescend, for Jesus' sake,
 To listen to my evening prayer.



ANECDOTE OF A LITTLE BOY.

As a little boy was paring an apple which had been given to him after dinner, the following question was put to him by a lady:—"Supposing God were to tell you he would give you whatever you choose to ask him for, what would you ask him to give you?" "Do you mean to eat?" enquired the little boy. "No," replied the lady; "I mean of all the things that you can think of that you like, what would you ask him for?" The child laid down his apple upon the plate and seemed for a few seconds to be lost in thought; then, looking up at the lady, he answered, "I would ask God to give me a new heart."

Ezek. xxxvi. 26.—"A new heart will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you."

GEOGRAPHY—No. 2.

WELL, my little children, in our last Geographical lesson, you told me that there is more water than land; now is it good for us that this is the case? What benefit do we derive from it? It purifies the air.

How does it purify the air? Because it is always in motion.

What do the winds do to the earth, which blow from the water in the summer? They cool it.

And what do those do which blow from the water in winter? They warm the earth.

What does the water supply us with for eating? Fish.

Of what other use is the water? For ships to sail on.

What is the largest extent of water called? An ocean.

How many oceans are there? Five.

Name them. The Northern, the Southern, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Atlantic.

What do you call the next greatest extent of water? A sea.

Name some seas. The Irish, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean.

What is a large stream of water called? A river.

Which is the longest river in Europe? The Wolga.

In what country is it? In Russia.

What is water called when surrounded by land? A lake.

Which is the largest lake in Europe? Ladoga.

In what country is it? In Russia.

What is land called when surrounded by water? An island.

Can you name any islands? Great Britain, Ireland, New Holland, etc.

Which is the largest island in the world? New Holland.

What do you call a vast bulk of earth? A mountain.

Which are the highest mountains? The Himmaleh mountains.

What height is the highest of them ? About five miles.

In what division of the globe are they ? In Asia.

With what are they continually covered ? With snow.
Into how many parts is the earth usually divided ?
Five.

Try and name them to me. Europe, Asia, Africa,
America, and Australia.

In which of them were Adam and Eve created ? In
Asia.

In which of them was our Saviour born ? In Asia.

In what country ? In Judea.

In what town ? In Bethlehem.

Which of the divisions is the largest ? America.

What are the people called who belong to America?
Americans.

Who discovered America? Columbus.

How long is it since he discovered it? About three
hundred years.

Which of the divisions is the smallest ? Europe.

Do we belong to Europe ? What are we therefore
called ? Europeans.

What are those called who belong to Africa ? Afri-
cans.

What do you call those who belong to Asia ? Asiatics.

Were an Asiatic to come to Europe, would he be called
an European ? Why not ? Because he was born in
Asia.

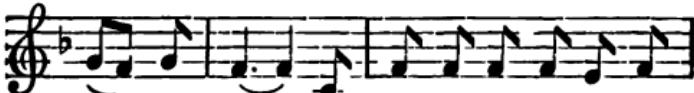
ELECTRICITY.

ONE of the most simple and easily performed electrical experiments is the following:—A piece of sealing wax, when rubbed rapidly upon a dry woollen cloth, and immediately presented to light bodies, such as fragments of paper, thread, cotton, or gold-leaf, will first attract and then repel them.

WILD-WOOD FLOWERS.



Flow-ers, wild-wood flow-ers! In a shel-ter'd



dell they grew; I hurried a-long and I



chanc'd to spy, This small starflow'r with its golden eye;



Then this bright dai-sy peep'd up its head;



Sweet-ly this pur-ple or-chis spread; I



gather'd them all for you; I gather'd them



all for you; All these wild-wood flow-ers;



Sweet wild-wood flow'rs; All these wild-wood



Flowers, lovely flowers !
 In the garden we may see;
 For there is the rose with her ruby lip,
 And pinks that honey-bees love to sip,
 Tulips that splendid colours unfold,
 Sun-flowers arrayed in hues of gold,
 But none are so fair to me
 As these wild-wood flowers;
 Sweet wild-wood flowers.



STORY OF AN ELECTRIC EEL.

THE Governor of New Amsterdam had a large electric eel, which he had kept for several years in a tub made for that purpose, placed under a small shed near the house. This fish possessed strong electric powers, and often caused scenes of diversion among the soldiers and sailors, who were struck with astonishment at its qualities. Two sailors wholly unacquainted with the properties of the animal, were one day told to fetch an eel which was lying in the tub in the yard, and give it to the cook to dress for dinner. It was a strong fish of

seven or eight pounds weight, and gave a severe shock on being touched, particularly if at all irritated or enraged. The sailors had no sooner reached the shed than one of them plunged his hand into the bottom of the tub to seize the eel, when he received a blow which benumbed his whole arm, without knowing what it was; he started from the tub, shaking his fingers, and holding his elbow with his other hand, cried out, "I say Jack, what a thump he fetched me with his tail!" His messmate, laughing at such a foolish notion, next put down his hand to reach out the eel; but receiving a similar shock, he snapped his fingers likewise, and ran off crying, "Why, he did give you a thump! He is a fighting fellow, he has fetched me a broadside too. Let's both have a haul at him together, Jack; then we shall board his slippery carcase in spite of his rudder." Accordingly they each plunged their hands into the tub, and seized the fish by a full grasp round the body. This was rougher treatment than he commonly experienced, and he returned it with a most violent shock, which soon caused them to quit their hold. For a moment they stood aghast, then rubbing their arms, and holding their elbows, and shaking their fingers, they capered about with pain and amazement, exclaiming that their arms were broken. They now perceived that it was not a simple blow of the tail which they had felt before; nor could they be prevailed upon to try again to take out the fish, but stole away rubbing their elbows, and abusing the "trick about the cook and the eel."

The form of this fish is not so round as that of the common eel. The head is flatter, as is likewise the tail, and much broader; the sides are less convex, and deeper; the back is wide, and the body tapers down somewhat abruptly, terminating at the belly in a thin membrane, forming a kind of fin. The shock communicated is sometimes very powerful, and precisely resembles that from the electrical machine, and may be received both from contact and by means of conductors. This fish once gave me a severe blow from touching it in the water with the end of a polished ramrod.—*Pinchard's Notes on the West Indies.*

**SYSTEMATICAL ACCOUNT OF THE
CREATION.**

First day.—Creation of the heavens and the earth, of light, with the distinction of day and night.—Gen. i. 1–5.

Second day.—Creation of the firmament, and division of the upper and lower waters.—Gen. i. 6–8

Third day.—The earth is drained; seas and lakes formed; trees, plants, and vegetables produced.—Gen. i. 9–13.

Fourth day.—The sun, moon, planets and stars produced.—Gen. i. 14–19.

Fifth day.—Fowls and fishes, of all kinds, are created.—Gen. i. 20–23.

Sixth day.—Wild and tame beasts, reptiles, insects, and man created.—Gen. i. 24–28.

Seventh day.—A day of rest, hallowed and set apart as such for ever.—Gen. ii. 2, 3.

HYMN.

(Tune—“New Portugal.”)

LET children proclaim their Saviour and King,
To Jesus’ great name hosannas we sing;
Our best adoration to Jesus we give,
Who purchased salvation for us to receive.

The meek lamb of God from heaven came down,
And ransom’d with blood and made us his own;
He suffered to save us from sin and from thrall,
And Jesus shall have us, who purchased us all.

To him will we give our earliest days,
And thankfully live to publish his praise;
Our lives shall confess him, who came from above,
Our tongues they shall bless him, and tell of his love.



THE OBEDIENT ASS.

AN old man who sold vegetables in London used in his employment an ass, which conveyed his basket from door to door; frequently he gave the poor industrious creature a handful of hay, or some pieces of bread, or greens, by way of refreshment and reward. The old man had no need of any goad for the animal, and seldom, indeed, had he to lift up his hand to drive it on; his kind treatment was one day remarked to him, and he was asked whether his beast was apt to be stubborn. "Ah, master," he replied, "it is of no use to be cruel, and as for stubbornness I cannot

complain, for he is ready to do anything or to go anywhere. I bred him myself; he is sometimes selfish and playful, and once ran away from me. You will hardly believe it, but there were more than fifty people after him, attempting in vain to stop him, yet he turned back of himself, and never stopped till he ran his head kindly into my bosom."

THE ELEPHANT.

IN Asia and in Africa
The elephant is found;
He larger is than any beast
That walks upon the ground.

When tame he gentle is and mild,
And does what he's desir'd;
But when he's mocked or treated ill,
With anger he is fired.

For wisdom he is much extol'd;
His meat are fruits and grain;
He water, wine, and spirits drinks,
But does from flesh abstain.

Of music he is very fond—
He likes to smell sweet flowers;
And princes in the east do ride
Upon his back in towers.

VALUE OF SMALL INSECTS.

OF the small cochineal fly from Mexico, no less than £275,000 worth are consumed in Great Britain annually—a vast amount for so small a creature, and well calculated to shew the absurdity of despising any animal on account of its minuteness.



WILLIAM WILFUL.

WILLIAM WILFUL's father had a large orchard full of apple trees. When William was about seven or eight years old, he was a very rough and strong boy, and would do things that it would make you almost tremble to read. He used, in the month of May, to rob birds' nests, a very cruel trick, and for that purpose he climbed up high trees; and yet he never fell, or in any way hurt himself, except a few scratches on his face and hands, which he did not mind, if they were not noticed by his parents. As the summer advanced, the blossoms gave way to the fruit; and in direct opposition to his mother's commands, he craved after the unripe, sour apples. He determined he would have some, that he would; and, not content with those on the young trees, which he could pluck standing on the ground, he fixed upon the highest tree having the most apples in the orchard, as if he thought that his mother would be most alarmed by such a choice. Well, one Saturday afternoon, when he had a holiday, was chosen for carrying his determination into effect. He climbed

the chosen tree with great care, and had plucked more apples than he could eat, or his pockets could contain; but seeing a single apple near the end of one of the boughs, he wished to have it to; and was in the act of grasping at it when the bough gave way beneath his weight, and he fell to the ground. He was discovered lying on the ground, in great distress, with one of his legs broken in two places. He was carried home, and after several weeks' illness, and several months' lameness, he recovered the free use of both legs, and though the affair gave him great pain, and was a source of much mental suffering to his dear parents, yet ultimately neither he nor they had any reason to regret it; for what their good counsels and frequent reproofs had failed to effect was brought about by this accident; and William Wilful was never known to be guilty of one act of disobedience to either father or mother after the fall from the tree.

ART THOU MY FATHER ?

(Tune—"Portugal.")

GREAT GOD ! and wilt thou condescend
To be my Father and my friend ?
I, a poor child, and thou so high,—
The Lord of earth, and air, and sky ?

Art thou my Father ? Canst thou bear
To hear my poor imperfect prayer ?
Or wilt thou listen to the praise
That such a little one can raise ?

Art thou my Father ? Let me be
A meek obedient child to thee ?
And try in word, and deed, and thought,
To serve and please thee as I ought.

Art thou my Father ? I'll depend
Upon the care of such a friend;
And only wish to do and be
Whatever seemeth good to thee.

Art thou my Father ? Then, at last,
When all my days on earth are past,
Send down and take me, in thy love,
To be thy better child above.

ON THE CREATION.

WHAT is the meaning of the word create ? Making a thing out of nothing.

Who created all things ?

How did God create all things ? By the word of his power.

In what condition did God create all things ? Very good.

In what time did God create all things ? Six days.

On which day did God create the trees, plants, and vegetables ? On the third day.

What is a knowledge of trees, plants, and vegetables called ? Botany.

What did God create on the first day ? The heavens and the earth.

On which day were the sun, moon, planets, and stars, produced ? The fourth.

What is a knowledge of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, called ? Astronomy.

What did God create on the second day ? The firmament.

What does the firmament mean ? The air and the clouds.

On which day were the fowls and fishes created ? The fifth.

What did God create on the sixth day ? Wild and tame beasts, reptiles, insects, and man.

To what kingdom in nature do living creatures belong ? The animal kingdom.

How many kingdoms in nature are there ? Three.

Name them. Animal, vegetable, and mineral.

On which day was the mineral kingdom created ? The first.

What does the mineral kingdom include ? Every thing without life and feeling.

On what day was the vegetable kingdom created ? The third.

What does the vegetable kingdom include ? All sorts of trees and plants.

On which days did God create the animal kingdom ? The fifth and sixth.

What does the animal kingdom include ? Living creatures of all kinds.

Tell me something that animals have which vegetables have not. Feeling.

What have vegetables that minerals have not ? Life.

Now tell me something that animals, vegetables, and minerals all do. Grow.

What life have vegetables ? Vegetable life.

What life have animals ? Animal life.

What is a knowledge of the animal kingdom called ? Zoography.

Into how many classes are animals usually divided ? Eight.

Name them. Men, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, serpents, reptiles, and worms.

Into how many classes are minerals usually divided ? Five.

Name them. Stones, metals, earths, salts, and combustibles.

Now tell me what God did on the seventh day ? He rested from his work.

From what work did God rest ? His work of creation.

What more did God do on that day ? He hallowed it, and set it apart as a day of rest for ever.

THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

Newington.

When first the morn - ing light we
see, And from our beds a - rise,
We to our God should thank - ful
be. Who ev' - ry want sup - plies.

"Twas God who made the pretty sun,
That gives all day its light:
And it was God who made the moon,
And stars, which shine at night.

The fish that in the water swim,
The beasts upon the land,
Were all created first by him,
And show his mighty hand.

The food we eat, the clothes we wear,
"Tis God alone can give;
And only by his love and care
Can little children live.

Then let us every warning take,
 His holy laws to keep;
 And praise him from the time we wake,
 Until again we sleep.

NOAH.

WHAT kind of a man was Noah ? A good man.
 Who was his grandfather ? Methuselah.
 How long did Methuselah live ? Nine hundred and
 sixty-nine years.
 What sort of people lived in the days of Noah ? Very
 bad people.
 What did God say he would do with them ? Destroy
 them from the face of the earth.
 Did he do so immediately ? Why not ? He gave them
 time to repent.
 How long did he give them ? An hundred and twenty
 years.
 Did they repent ? No.
 What was Noah doing all this time ? Building an
 ark.
 Who told him to build it ? God.
 Why did God tell him to build it ? Because he was
 going to destroy the world by a flood.
 Did the people see Noah building it ? Yes.
 Did they believe the flood would come ? No.
 Who were saved from the flood ? Noah and his
 family.
 How many persons altogether ? Eight.
 By what were they saved ? By the ark.
 Were any other creatures saved besides Noah and his
 family ? Yes, living creatures of every kind.
 When the flood came, where do you think the people
 would have liked to be ? In the ark.
 How long did the flood continue ? An hundred and
 fifty days.
 Will God destroy the world any more ? When ? At
 the last day.

By what will he destroy it ? By fire.
 Do we know when the last day will be? No.
 What will be the same as the last day to us ? The
 day of our death. Why ? Because we cannot turn
 to God after death.
 Has God provided a way of escape for us as he did to
 Noah ? What way has he provided ? He sent his
 Son to die for us.
 What does he require us to do ? To believe in his
 name.
 And if we believe in him, what will we be sure to do ?
 To hate sin and love good.

HYMN.

(Tune—“Martyrdom.”)

JESUS was once despised and low,
 A stranger and distress'd,
 Without a home to which to go,
 A pillow where to rest.

Now on a high majestic seat,
 He reigns above the sky,
 And angels worship at his feet,
 Or at his bidding fly.

Once he was bound with prickly thorns,
 And scoff'd at in his pain,
 Now a bright crown his head adorns,
 And he will ever reign.

But what a condescending king !
 Who, though he reigns on high,
 Is pleased when little children sing,
 And listens to their cry.

He views them from his heav'nly throne,
 He watches all their ways,
 And stoops to notice for his own
 The youngest child that prays.



THE BLIND MAN AND LITTLE BOY.

ONE day as a good-natured little boy was walking along the road, he saw a man wading about in a pond of water, without being able to get out of it, in spite of all his endeavours. "What is the matter, good man," said the little boy to him, "cannot you find your way out of this pond?" "No, bless you my worthy master, or miss," said the man, "for such I take you to be by your voice, I have fallen into this pond, and I know not how to get out again, as I am quite blind; and I am almost afraid to move, for fear of being drowned." "Well," said the little boy, "though I shall be wetted to the skin, if you throw me your stick, I will try to help you out of it." The blind man threw the stick to that side on which he heard the voice;—the boy caught it, and went into the water, feeling very carefully before him, lest he should unguardedly go beyond his depth. At length he reached the blind man, took him very carefully by the hand, and led him out. The blind man then gave him a thousand thanks, and told him he could grope his way home.

THE ALL-SEEING GOD.

Frances.

Al - might - y God! thy piercing eye
 Strikes through the shades of night;
 And our most se - cret ac - tions lie
 All o - pen to thy sight.

There's not a sin that we commit,
 Nor wicked word we say,
 But in that dreadful book 'tis writ,
 Against the judgment-day.

And must the crimes that I have done
 Be read and publish'd there—
 Be all exposed before the sun,
 While men and angels hear ?

Lord, at thy feet ashamed I lie,
 Upward I dare not look !
 Pardon my sins before I die,
 And blot them from thy book.



THE COW.

'**W**HAT is this? The picture of a cow. What do you mean by the picture of a cow? The likeness of the cow.

What is the cow? What kind of animal? A beast. Name some other kinds of animals. Birds, fishes, insects and reptiles.

What is the difference between a beast and a fish? Beasts live on the land, and fishes in the water.

What beasts can live either on land or in water? The otter, etc.

Where do birds live? In the air.

What does the cow eat? Have all animals the same food? What food do birds use generally? The seeds of plants. With what do they pick up the seeds? With their bill.

On what do some birds live? On the flesh of other animals. What are birds of this kind called? Birds of prey.

Are there any beasts that kill and eat other animals? What are they called? Beasts of prey.

Is the cow a beast of prey? Why not? What other animals, besides the cow, feed on grass? Rabbits.

What are those called that feed on grass ? Graminivorous. Those that feed on flesh ? Carnivorous.

What is the male of the cow called ? A bull. The young ? A calf. The young swine ? A pig.

What is the noise the cow makes called ? Lowing. The noise the bull makes ? Bellowing.

What kind of feet has the cow ? Are the horse's feet cloven ? The cat's ? The goat's ? etc.

What does cloven mean ? Divided.

Of what use is the cow ? To give milk. Who milks her ? The milkmaid. Tell me anything made of the milk. Butter and cheese.

Of what part of the milk do they make butter ? What is the thickest part called ? Cream. What must be done with the milk, in order to get the cream ? Is the cream found on the top or at the bottom ? On the top.

How is the cream made into butter ? It is churned. Does it all churn into butter ? What is the milk called after the butter is taken off ?

Tell me something the cow has that you have not ? Horns, etc. Of what use are the horns to the cow ? To defend herself. Of what use are they to us when she is dead ? To make combs, etc.

Into what is the cow's skin made ? What is the person called who makes it into leather ? The tanner.

Into what is the leather made ? What are the hard parts of her feet called ? Hoof. Into what are her hoofs made ? Glue. For what is glue used ? For joining wood, to make tables, etc.

What is the cow's fat called ? Tallow. What is made of the tallow ? Candles.

What is made of her bones ? Knife-handles, etc. For what is her gall used ? For washing.

For what is her blood used ? Purifying sugar.

What do men do with her hair ? Mix it with plaster. Why do they mix it with plaster ? To make the plaster firm and strong.

What is her flesh called ? What is the flesh of the calf called ? Veal. Of the hen ? Fowl.

How many stomachs has the cow ? Four.

What are animals with four stomachs called ? Ruminating animals.

Why are they called ruminating ? Because they chew their food over again.

If you saw a cow chewing her food over again, what would you say she was doing ? Chewing the cud.

Is a horse a ruminating animal ? Why not ? The sheep ? Why ?

What animal is said to have five stomachs ? The camel.

What animals have but one stomach ? Carnivorous animals.

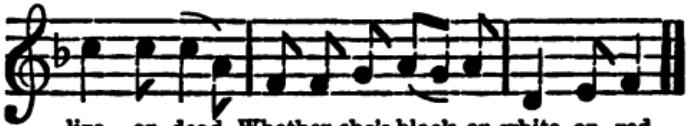
THE COW.



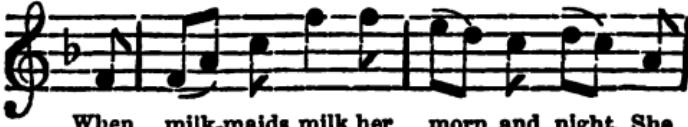
Come, children, lis - ten to me now, And



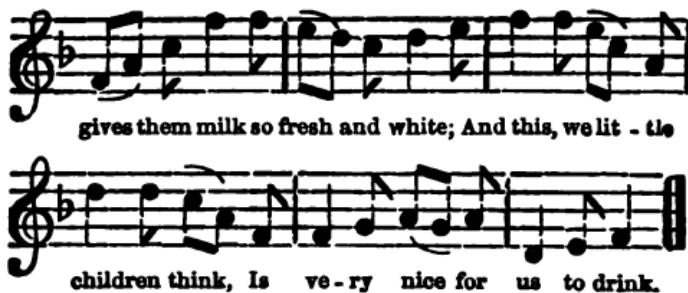
you shall hear a - bout the cow ; You'll find her useful,



live or dead, Whether she's black, or white, or red.



When milk-maids milk her morn and night, She



The curdled milk they press and squeeze,
 And so they make it into cheese;
 The cream they skim and shake in churns,
 And then it soon to butter turns.

And when she's dead, her flesh is good,
 For beef is very wholesome food;
 But though 'twill make us brave and strong,
 To eat too much, we know, is wrong.

Her skin, with lime and bark together,
 The tanner tans, and makes it leather;
 And without that what should we do
 For soles to every boot and shoe ?

The shoemaker cuts it with his knife,
 And bound the tops are by his wife;
 And so they nail them to the last,
 And then they stitch them tight and fast.

The hair that grows upon her back,
 Is taken, whether white or black,
 And mixed with plaster, short or long,
 Which makes it very firm and strong.

And, last of all, if cut with care,
 Her horns make combs to comb our hair;
 And so we learn—thanks to our teachers—
 That cows are very useful creatures.



THE EAGLE.

WHAT is the eagle? A bird. What sort of bird is the eagle? A bird of prey.

Why is it called a bird of prey? Because it kills other animals for its food.

Do all birds kill other animals for their food?

What birds eat seeds? Pigeons, etc.

What birds eat fruits? Blackbirds, etc.

What birds eat fish? Gulls, etc. What do swallows eat? Insects, etc. What do owls eat? Mice, etc.

Where are eagles found? In England, Orkney, Norway, and almost every part of Europe.

What are some of the different kinds of Eagles? The golden eagle, the common eagle, the ring-tailed eagle, and the bald eagle.

Do eagles live long? How long did one live in a cage in Vienna? An hundred and four years.

What kind of eyes has the eagle ? Bright eyes.
 What can the eagle do with its eyes ? Look on the sun without winking.
 What is it said to have to enable it to look on the sun without winking ? A double pair of eye-lids.
 What sort of bill has it ? A crooked bill. What other birds have crooked bills ? Hawks, etc. Give me another name for the bill of a bird. Beak. Have you a beak ? What have you in place of a beak ? Of what colour are the eagle's legs ? Yellow. How many legs has it ? Have any birds more than two legs ? What animals have more ? Beasts, etc.
 How many talons has the eagle on each foot ? Four.
 What is the length of the eagle ? Between three and four feet. What is its breadth, when its wings are expanded ? From seven to eight feet.
 Of what are its wings composed ? Large strong feathers.
 What are the strong feathers of the wings called ? Quills.
 What do its wings enable it to do ? Can all birds fly ? What birds cannot fly ? The ostrich, etc.
 With what is the eagle covered ? Feathers, etc.
 From what are young eagles produced ? What are young eagles called ? Eaglets.
 In order to produce eaglets from the eggs, what must the eagle do ? She must hatch them. Where does she hatch them ?
 Where does she build her nest ? In the caverns of rocks.
 What is an eagle's nest called ? An eyrie.

GEOMETRICAL LESSON.

ADAPTED TO THE SHEET OF GEOMETRY.

WHAT is this ? A horizontal line. What does horizontal mean ? Flat or level.
 What do you call this ? A perpendicular line. What does perpendicular mean ? Straight up.

What kind of line is this ? An oblique line. In what position is it ? Sloping.

What are these ? Parallel lines. What do parallel lines mean ? When they are at an equal distance in every part.

What do you call these ? Diverging and converging lines. What does diverging mean ? Going from.

What does converging mean ? Coming to. Show me the end at which they diverge. Show me the end at which they converge.

What are these lines called ? Crossing lines. What do crossing lines mean ? Lines passing over each other. What kind of angles do these crossing lines make ? Right angles.

What kind of a line is this ? A curved line. What does curved mean ? Bent or crooked.

What is this called ? A waved or serpentine line. What does a waved or serpentine line mean ? Winding like a serpent.

Tell me what this is ? A semicircle. What is a semicircle ? Half a circle. What is the fourth of a circle called ? A quadrant. The sixth of a circle ? A sextant. The eighth of a circle ? An octant.

What is this ? A right angle. What does angle mean ? Corner. How is a right angle formed ? By raising a perpendicular line upon the end of a Horizontal.

What kind of an angle is this ? An acute angle. What does acute mean ? Sharp. How is an acute angle formed ? By raising a slanting line upon the end of a horizontal. Whether is an acute angle or a right angle larger ? A right angle.

What is this angle called ? An obtuse angle. What does obtuse mean ? When it is not sharp.

Whether is an obtuse angle or a right angle larger ? An obtuse angle.

How many kinds of angles have I shown you ? Three. Name them. A right angle, an acute angle, and an obtuse angle.

What is a knowledge of lines, angles, etc., called ? *Geometry.*



MARY'S LAMB.

MARY had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And ev'rywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go:
He followed her to school one day—
That was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play,
To see a lamb at school.

So the teacher turned him out,
But still he lingered near,
And waited patiently about
Till Mary did appear;
And then he ran to her and laid
His head upon her arm,
As if he said—I'm not afraid—
You'll keep me from all harm.

What makes the lamb love Mary so ?
The eager children cry—

O Mary loves the lamb, you know,
 The teacher did reply;
 And you each gentle animal
 In confidence may bind,
 And make them follow at your call,
 If you are always kind.

MORN AMID THE MOUNTAINS.

Morn a - mid the moun-tains! Love-ly
 so - li - tude! Gushing streams and fountains,
 Murmur "God is good!" "God is good!"

Now the glad sun breaking,
 Pours a golden flood;
 Deepest vales awaiting,
 Echo "God is good!"

Hymns of praise are ringing,
 Through the leafy wood;
 Songster's sweetly singing,
 Warble "God is good!"

Wake and join the chorus,
 Man, with soul endued!
 He whose smile is o'er us,
 God, our God is good!

GEOMETRY.

WE are well aware that there are some persons who say, that Geometry can be of no use to little children; and that, as it is at the best but a dry subject, it cannot possibly interest them. We presume the following remarks will serve to prove, that in so far as Geometry is taught in Infant Schools, it is as useful to the *child* as the more profound study of it is to the *man*; and that so far from its being uninteresting, it is both delightful and instructive.

In regard to the first of these, we remark, that Geometry is of use to little children, because the discriminating powers of their minds are thereby called into operation. The various Geometrical figures brought under their notice, and the questions asked upon the same, lead them to compare, mark the difference, and give appropriate names to each. They thus become conversant with terms which may be of use to them in after-life, and are evidently of use to them at present—inasmuch as they are enabled to give proper names to the forms of the objects with which they are surrounded. For instance, a child is asked the shape, we shall suppose, of a table that is three feet long and two broad; he at once says it is oblong. If asked why he did not call it square—he replies, because its sides are not all of the same length; and so on with regard to other things. Nay, it is nothing uncommon for the teacher to be told such things as the following:—Master, my mother has a frying-pan, and it is a circle; I saw a hay-stack, and the end of it was a pentagon—Such communications are nothing uncommon on the part of the children; and we think these may be accepted as a proof that Geometry is of use to them.—We beg it to be understood, however, that the Infant Teacher attempts nothing more than to make his pupils acquainted with Geometrical Figures—to attempt more would be absurd.

In regard to the second point, we have only to state, that what would otherwise unquestionably be

a dry subject, is made particularly interesting, in consequence of the manner in which it is treated. The teacher in giving a lesson on Geometry has a board on which the lines alluded to in the following interrogations are drawn, and were he to do nothing more than merely to ask them concerning these lines, it would most certainly fail to interest them; but while he requests them to tell him about horizontals, perpendiculars, etc., he calls upon them to point out some objects in the School or play-ground that are horizontal, etc., and it is by so doing that a lesson, which would otherwise produce absolute tedium, is rendered both profitable and pleasing, while the singing of the following lines gives a zest to the whole.

GEOMETRICAL RHYMES.—No. 1.

Tune—Here's a health, etc.

Hor-i-zon-tal, hor-i-zon-tal— Per-pen-di-cu-lar,
per-pen-di-cu-lar— Par-al-lel, par-al-lel, par-al-lel lines,
spreading wider, or ex-pa-n-sion—Draw-ing nar-row,
or con-trac-tion, Draw-ing nar-row, or con-trac-tion.

A musical score for a single voice, consisting of six staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note patterns and rests. Below each staff is a line of lyrics.

Falling, rising, slanting, crossing, Here's an angle,
 there's an - o - ther, Here's a cir - cle wheeling round,
 Falling, rising, slanting, crossing, Fall-ing, 'rising,
 slant - ing, cross - ing, Here's an an - gle,
 there's an - o - ther, Here's a cir - cle,
 wheeling round, Here's a cir - cle wheeling round.

FLIES.

IT is a curious fact, ascertained by observation, that when a fly is about to devour sugar, it first emits upon the sugar a small drop of fluid, in order to melt it, and thereby renders it easy to be sucked up.



PRINTING PRESS.

THE Printing Press consists of two strong posts that support the sides, which are joined together by four cross pieces, two at the top, and two at the bottom. This frame contains the Press, which consists of two parts: the first of them is the body of the Press, which contains the spindle, with its screw and handle, which gives the power; and the platin or flat tablet, which produces the impression upon the paper. The second is the carriage, on which the form of types is laid, and has the means by a wheel and handle, of being drawn out of the body of the Press, to remove the paper when printed, and to put in another sheet. For the convenience of doing this, the carriage is provided with frames, called the tympan, and frisket, which fold upon each other and enclose the sheet between them, and are then again turned down upon the types.

The form being placed on the carriage, the types are inked equally all over, by a roller, made of composition. While this is doing, another person places a

damp sheet of paper on the tympan, turns down the frisket upon it, then bringing the tympan upon the form, he turns the wheel, which places the carriage under the platin. The Pressmen then taking the handle in his hand, and setting his foot against a block of wood at the bottom of the Press, pulls with all his might, when the platin pressing heavily upon the form, takes off the impression upon the sheet, the carriage is then run out, the tympan turned up, and a new sheet laid on, the types are fresh inked, the carriage is returned, and thus the required number of impressions is taken.

When all the sheets are printed, they are collected and arranged according to the numbers of their pages, and are then sent to the binders to be stitched or bound.

LIFE OF MOSES.

Who was Moses' father ? Amram. Who was his mother ? Jochebed. Who was his brother ? Aaron.

Who was his sister ? Miriam.

Where was he born ? In Egypt.

Where did his mother put him when he was three months old ? In an ark of bulrushes.

Where did she lay the ark ? Among the flags by the river side.

Who found him there ? Pharaoh's daughter.

What did she call him ? Moses. Why ? Because she drew him out of the water.

Where was he brought up ? In Pharaoh's house.

When did he leave it ? When he slew the Egyptian.

To what place did he then go ? To the land of Midian.

Who did he get there to wife ? Zipporah.

What remarkable thing did he see while feeding his flock ? A burning bush.

Who spoke to him out of the bush ? God.

What did God want him to do ? To bring the children of Israel out of Egypt.

To whom did God tell him to go ? To Pharaoh.

Did Pharaoh let the children of Israel go ? No.

And what did the Lord send ? Plagues.

How many plagues ? Ten.

Name them ? Water turned into blood. Plague of frogs. Plague of lice. Swarms of flies. Grevious murrain. Boils and blains. Grevious hail. Plague of beasts. Thick darkness. Slaying the first-born.

Did he let them go at last ? Yes.

What feast was held in remembrance of their coming out of Egypt ? The Passover.

Who went after the Israelites to bring them back ? Pharaoh and his army.

Where did they find them ? At the Red Sea.

What did God do to the Red Sea ? Divided it. For what purpose did God divide it ? That the Israelites might pass over on dry land.

What became of Pharaoh and his host ? They were drowned.

What did Moses do when the people wanted water ? He struck a rock, and the water came out.

Where did Moses receive the Ten Commandments ? On Mount Sinai.

How long was he on the mount at one time ? Forty days.

What feast was held in remembrance of the commands given on Sinai ? The Pentecost.

What did God bid Moses do when the people were bitten by fiery serpents ? To make a serpent of brass, and put it on a pole.

And what were the people to do ? To look at it, and they would be healed.

What was the name of the land to which Moses was to take the people ? The land of Canaan, or the promised land.

Did Moses lead them to it ? No; he died before they reached it.

Did he see the Land of Promise before he died ? He saw it at a distance.

From what mountain ? Mount Nebo.

What happened shortly after ? He died.

Where did he die ? On the top of Pisgah.

How old was he ? An hundred and twenty years.

How long did the children of Israel weep for Moses ? Thirty days.



A SHORT ACCOUNT OF MONKEYS, &c.

MONKEYS are found only in the warmest countries. They have the face so flat and destitute of hair, that they seem to possess the human countenance; while their hands, nails, and fingers almost resemble those of man. They are fond of eating rice, lemons, oranges, and almost all kinds of grain and fruit. They drink water, milk, and even beer, wine, and spirits, when they can get them; and of these last they are so very fond that they intoxicate themselves. They are remarkable for their cunning and agility, and it is therefore very difficult to take them alive, unless by stratagem. Now, my little children, to gratify your curiosity, and to afford you a little amusement, I will tell you some of the means which are employed for catching them.

The person who wishes to take live monkeys, sometimes fills one dish with water and another with

glue. He takes these to the foot of a tree on which monkeys are seated, and being sure that they are looking at him, he begins to wash his face with the water, after which he goes away, carrying with him the dish containing the water. The monkeys, who can see nothing without imitating it, then come down and proceed to wash their faces in the glue, by which their eyes are so completely shut up, that they cannot see. The person then secures as many as he pleases.

At other times a person takes with him a number of small boots, shoes, or breeches, which have been well laid over within with glue or pitch. He then goes near the tree where the monkeys are, and takes off or puts on his own boots, shoes, or breeches. He then goes away, leaving the small ones, whereupon the monkeys descend and dress themselves in such a way that they cannot run, and are therefore easily taken. It is also not uncommon to fill vessels with intoxicating liquors, and to leave them at places frequented by monkeys, after pretending to have drunk before them. As soon as the person goes away they run to the vessels which remain, and drink so freely of them that they get drunk, and fall asleep. It is then no difficult matter to secure them.

JOSEPH FLEETH INTO EGYPT.

Who told Joseph to flee into Egypt? An angel.
In what did the angel appear to Joseph? In a dream.

What would Joseph be doing then? Sleeping.
Why was he to flee into Egypt? Because Herod would seek the young child to destroy him.

What young child would Herod seek to destroy? The child Jesus.

Who was Jesus? The Son of God in our nature.
Who was Herod? King of Judea.

Why did Herod seek to kill Jesus ? Because he was afraid he would take his throne.

How long were they to remain in Egypt ? Until the angel would bring them word.

When Joseph awoke did he do as he was bid by the angel ?

How long did they remain in Egypt ? Until the death of Herod.

What prophecy was fulfilled by this ? The prophecy of Hosea—"Out of Egypt have I called my Son."

Was Herod angry when the wise men did not return to tell him about Jesus ? He was exceeding wroth.

What did he do ? Caused all the little children in Bethlehem and in all the coasts round about to be killed.

Was not that very cruel in the king ? How old were the little children ? Two years old and under.

What prophecy was fulfilled by this ? The prophecy of Jeremiah.

Repeat the prophecy. "In Rama there was a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they are not."

Who appeared to Joseph at Herod's death ? An angel.

What was he again bid to do ? To arise and take the young child and his mother.

Where were they to go ? To the land of Israel.

Why ? Because Herod was dead.

Did Joseph do as commanded ? Yes.

In what city did he dwell ? In Nazareth.

What prophecy did this fulfil ? "He shall be called a Nazarene."

THE BEST AND THE WORST.

CHRIST's best promise—"Living water;" the world's worst error—"If thou knewst the gift of God, thou would'st have asked."—Cecil.



THE ELEPHANT.

Is the elephant a native of this country ? Of what countries is he a native ? Of warm countries.

In what division of the world are these warm countries ? In Asia and Africa.

Is he a useful animal ? When is he useful ? When tamed. For what is he useful ? Carrying loads, &c. Of what colour is he ? Blackish. Can you name any other animal of the same colour ? A mouse.

Could a mouse injure an elephant ? How, when he is so large and strong ? The mouse could go into his trunk. But would the elephant permit that ? Were he sleeping he could not hinder it. Where then does he place the end of his trunk when about to sleep ? Close to the ground. Why so ? To prevent mice and other little animals from getting into it.

Is his trunk of much use to him ? Of very great use. What does it serve him in place of ? Hands. Can you give me another name for his trunk ? Proboscis.

Tell me something he likes to eat. Rice, melons, oranges, etc.

What will he not eat? Flesh.

Can you tell me some things he likes to drink? Water, wine, and spirits.

What is he sure to do before drinking water? To trouble it.

Is his trunk of use to him when drinking? He could not drink without it. Why could he not drink without it? Because he must first fill his trunk and then empty it into his mouth.

Can he lift anything with his trunk? He could lift a pin and put it in the cushion.

Have any of you ever seen an elephant? Where?

Now the elephant has some things that every child has, can you mention any of them? Ears. Yes; and of what are the ears the organ? Hearing. But the elephant can do something with its ears that children cannot; what think you that is? Wipe its eyes.

Quite right; can you mention anything else the elephant has that you have? Eyes. Well, of what are eyes the organ? Seeing. How many eyes has the elephant? Two. Have any animals more than two? What animals have more than two? Spiders.

How many eyes has a spider? Eight.

Has the elephant got a nose such as you have? How can it smell then? With its trunk. Do you know anything he likes to smell? Flowers.

How many hands has he? How can he feel then? He feels all over the body.

What does he like to hear? Music. What are the organs of hearing?

How many tusks has he? What are his tusks called? Ivory.

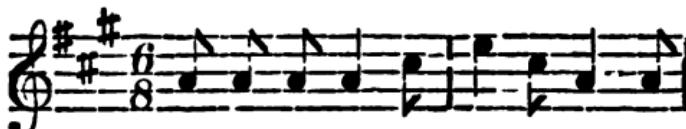
How strong is an elephant? As strong as six horses.

How many ribs has he? Forty.

In what is the elephant superior to all other quadrupeds? Sagacity. What other quadrupeds are remarkable for sagacity? The dog, the ape, and the beaver.

In what else are elephants superior to all other animals? Size. What animal is next to it in size? The Rhinoceros. Which is the smallest quadruped? The mouse. Who rode upon the elephant's back in towers? The princes of the East.

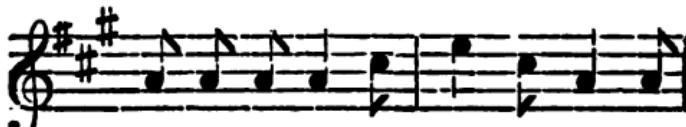
ON CLEANLINESS.



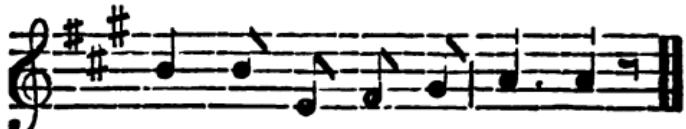
This is the way we wash our hands, We



wash our hands, we wash our hands,



This is the way we wash our hands, To



come to school in the morn - ing.

This is the way we wash our face, etc.
To come to school in the morning.

This is the way we comb our hair, etc.
To come to school in the morning.

This is the way we brush our clothes, etc.
To come to school in the morning.

This is the way we show our hands, etc.
Whether they're clean or dirty.

It is a shame to come to school, etc.
With dirty hands or faces.

Clean children like to come to school, etc.
But not with dirty faces.

LESSONS ON FOOD.

By what are animals nourished ? Food.

What is the first process to which it is subjected in eating ? Mastication or chewing.

Where does it then go ? Into the stomach.

Into what is the food converted ? Blood.

Does it all become blood ? Only the finer parts.

What is the use of the blood ? To nourish and repair the body.

How is this performed ? By its circulating or coursing through every part.

What do you call the organ which keeps the blood in motion ? The heart.

Is there any other organ of use here ? The lungs, etc.

What is the use of the lungs ? They cool and purify the blood by means of air.

What do the lungs resemble ? A pair of bellows.

You say all animals are supported by food; is there only one kind of food ? Many kinds.

Name some of them ? Flesh, fruits, roots, seeds, herbs.

What are those animals called that subsist chiefly on flesh ? Carnivorous.

Those that live chiefly on grass ? Graminivorous.

Those that eat grain ? Granivorous.

Those that eat all kinds ? Omnivorous.

Name those last mentioned animals ? Mankind.

From whom do we receive our food ? God.

What should that teach us ? To be humble and thankful.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

WHAT is a parable ? An instructive story.
 Who spoke this parable we have now been repeating ?
 Jesus Christ.

Why did Jesus Christ instruct his disciples by parables ?
 That they might better understand the lessons he taught them.

How many persons are mentioned in this parable ?
 Two.

Name them ? The rich man and Lazarus.

Who is first mentioned ? The rich man.

What is said of him ? That he was clothed in purple and fine linen.

What else is said of him ? That he fared sumptuously every day.

What is meant by faring sumptuously ? That he lived expensively.

Who was Lazarus ? A beggar.

What is said of him ? That he was full of sores.

What more is said of him ? That he was laid at the rich man's gate, and desired to eat of the crumbs which fell from his table.

What are crumbs ? Small pieces.

What did the dogs do when he lay at the rich man's gate ? They came and licked his sores.

When Lazarus died, what became of him ? He was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom.

What is meant by Abraham's bosom ? Heaven.

Who are angels ? Happy spirits.

Where were they created ? In heaven.

What is said of the rich man after he died and was buried ? That in hell he lifted up his eyes being in torment.

What is hell ? A place of endless torment; a lake that burns with fire and brimstone.

Was he sent there because he was rich ? No; but because he was wicked.

Did Lazarus go to heaven because he was poor ? No; but because he truly repented and lived a holy life.

Where will all wicked children go when they die ?
To hell.

Where will good children go when they die ? To heaven.

Can we make ourselves good ? Who can make us good ? God.

How does he make people good ? By creating a clean heart, and renewing within them a right spirit.



THE SPENDTHRIFTS RECLAIMED.

CHILDREN who attend an Infant School are generally at liberty to remain from the time they come in the morning till the dismissal of the school in the afternoon. Those who thus remain, bring with them a piece of bread to eat during the interval. A woman who earned her living by perambulating the city and suburbs with small wares for sale, had two children attending an Infant School, and as she required to be

absent from home from morning to night, she gave them a halfpenny each to purchase bread. Of this the Teacher was not aware, and thinking that the cause of their having nothing to eat was extreme poverty, he often gave them a piece of bread. He had frequently observed that these children were remarkably kind to the younger ones during the interval, but at last discovered that the motive of their kindness was altogether selfish, being for the purpose of obtaining bread from them. No sooner had he made this discovery, than he thought it high time to put an end, if possible, to such a practice; and with a view to effect this, he one day turned the incident into a story, and having told it to all the children when assembled in the gallery, some of them called out the names of those in question, and added that they bought "balls"—a name given to a certain confection. He then learned that they received each a halfpenny daily to buy bread; and having adverted to the impropriety of applying money to an improper use, he ever since has had the pleasure of being treasurer to the two little spendthrifts, and of again restoring their halfpence, being at the same time satisfied that they applied them to the purpose for which they obtained them from their mother.

G L A S S.

THE substance which we call glass was invented in the twelfth century; but the ancients probably used some semitransparent substance, such as talc, through which a degree of light was admitted, and external objects very indistinctly seen. Specimens of such substances are often found among Roman Antiquities. Looking-glasses were doubtless made of polished metals. One of the latter is supposed to be meant in James i. 2, 3, and the former in I Cor. xiii. 12.



POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE.

A SLAVE in one of the islands in the West Indies, who had originally come from Africa, having been brought under the influence of religious instruction, became singularly valuable to his owner, on account of his integrity and general conduct. So much so, that his master raised him to a situation of some consequence in the management of his estate. His owner, on one occasion, wishing to purchase twenty additional slaves, employed him to make the selection, giving him instructions to choose those who were strong, and likely to make good workmen. The man went to the slave market and commenced his scrutiny. He had not long surveyed the multitude

offered for sale, before he fixed his eyes intently upon an old and decrepit slave, and told his master that he must be one. The master appeared greatly surprised at his choice, and remonstrated against it. The poor fellow begged that he might be indulged; when the dealer remarked, that if they were about to buy twenty, he would give them the old man to the bargain. The purchase was accordingly made, and the slaves were conducted to the plantation of their new master; but upon none did the selector bestow half the attention and care that he did upon the poor old decrepit African. He took him to his own habitation, and laid him upon his bed; he fed him at his own table, and gave him drink out of his own cup; when he was cold, he carried him into the sunshine; and when he was hot, he placed him under the shade of the cocoa-nut trees. Astonished at the

- attention this confidential slave bestowed upon a poor fellow-slave, his master interrogated him upon the subject. He said, You could not take so intense an interest in the old man but for some special reason, he is a relation of yours—perhaps your father? "No, Massa," answered the poor fellow, "He no my fader." He is then an elder brother? "No, Massa, he no my broder." Then he is an uncle or some other relation? "No, Massa, he no be of my kindred at all, nor even my friend." Then, asked the master, on what account does he excite your interest? "HE MY ENEMY, Massa," replied the slave; "he sold me to the slave-dealer; and my Bible tells me, when my enemy hunger, feed him; and when he thirst, give him drink."—*Rev. W. Carus, at Strafford, 1830.*

THE APOSTLE JOHN.

By what name was John often called? The disciple whom Jesus loved.
 At what sea did Jesus choose him to be one of the disciples? At the sea of Tiberias. What was his occupation? A fisherman.
 To what place did he belong? To Bethsaida.

Who was his father ? Zebedee. Who was his mother ? Salome. Who was his brother ? James. What James was he ? James the Great. What became of James the Great ? Herod killed him with the sword. What Herod did that ? Herod Agrippa.

By what name did Jesus call James and John ? Boanerges, or Sons of Thunder. Why did he call them Sons of Thunder ? Because they begged his leave to call down fire from heaven. For what other reason did he call them by this name ? On account of their bold preaching.

For what purpose did they wish Jesus to allow them to call down fire ? To destroy a city of the Samaritans. What answer did Jesus give them ? That he was not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.

What particular thing was done to John ? He was banished. To what place ? To the island of Patmos. By whom ? By Domitian the Roman Emperor. Where is Patmos ? In the Archipelago. What kind of an island is it ? Mountainous, rocky, and barren. How large is it ? About ten miles long and five broad.

What book did John write in the island of Patmos ? The Revelation. What other books did he write ? The Gospel of John and three Epistles. Of what does the first part of the Gospel of John treat ? The Divinity of Christ. What particular purpose does this gospel serve ? As a supplement to the others. How does it do that ? Because many things are recorded in it that are omitted in the other gospels.

To whom was John's first Epistle written ? To Jewish Christians in general. For what purpose ? To warn them against false teachers. And what more ? That they should love one another.

To whom was his second Epistle written ? To a lady. And to whom his third ? To Gaius.

What does the book of the Revelation chiefly contain ? Prophecies respecting the Church.

What did John come to be called from the sublimity of his revelations, and his vindication of our Saviour's divinity ? John the Divine.

CHILDREN OF JERUSALEM.

Chil - dren of Je - ru - sa - lem,

Sang the praise of Je-sus' name ; Children

too of mo-dern days, Join to sing the

Saviour's praise. Hark, hark, hark, while in-fant

voices sing. Hark, hark, hark, while in-fant

voices sing, Loud Ho - san - nas, Loud Ho -

san - nas, Loud Ho - san - nas to our king.

We have often heard and read,
 What the Royal Psalmist said,
 "Babes and sucklings' artless lays
 Shall proclaim the Saviour's praise."
 Hark, etc.

We are taught to love the Lord,
 We are taught to read his word,
 We are taught the way to heaven,
 Praise for all to God be given !
 Hark, etc.

Parents, teachers, old and young,
 All unite to swell the song;
 Higher and yet higher rise,
 Till hosannas reach the skies !
 Hark, etc.

ANECDOTE OF A RAVEN.

THE raven is a bird of humour and sagacity. There was one kept a few years ago at Newhaven, at an inn on the road betwixt Buxton and Ashburn. This bird had been taught to call the poultry when they fed, and could do it very well too. One day the table was set out for the coach passengers' dinner; the cloth was laid with the knives, forks, spoons, and bread, and in that state was left for some time. The room door being shut, but the window open, the raven had watched the operation very quietly, and no doubt felt a strong inclination to do the like. When the coach arrived, and a dinner was being carried in, behold the whole parapharnalia of the table had vanished. It was a moment of consternation: silver spoons, knives, and forks all gone; but what was the surprise and amusement of the spectators to see through the open window, upon a heap of rubbish in the yard, the whole very carefully set out, and the raven performing the honours of the table to a numerous company of poultry which he had summoned about him, and was very consequentially regaling with bread.

S A M S O N.

FOR what was Samson very remarkable ? His strength.
Who was his father ? Manoah. Who foretold his birth ? An angel.

What was the first proof of his strength ? His killing a lion. Whither was he going then ? To Timnath. For what purpose ? To marry a daughter of the Philistines.

When returning to Timnath, what did he find in the carcase of the lion ? A swarm of bees and honey.

How did his wife betray him ? By telling the riddle he put to the people. Did she remain long with him ? No; she was taken from him and given to a companion.

What did Samson do to the Philistines for this ? He burned their corn. What was done to him for burning their corn ? He was bound with cords. Could the cords hold him ? No; he broke them and set himself free.

What remarkable thing did he do after getting free ? He slew a thousand men. With what did he slay them ? With the jaw-bone of an ass.

What wonderful thing did he do at Gaza ? He carried away the gates of it.

By whom was he afterwards betrayed ? By Delilah. What did the Philistines do to him when they got him ? They put out his eyes.

How did Samson die ? He pulled down the house where the Philistines were assembled. Were there many of them in the house ? Yes; it was full of men and woman. How many were on the roof ? About three thousand. What became of them all ? They were all killed. Was Samson also killed ? Yes.

Where was he buried ? Between Zorah and Eshtaol. How long was he a judge over Israel ? Twenty years.



THE PARROT.

WHAT kind of bird is the parrot ? A bird of beauty. Is he a native of this country ? What birds are natives of this country ? The hen, etc. What are those called that are natives of this country ? British birds.

In what places are parrots found ? All over Asia, Africa, and America. What do we call the countries of Asia, Africa, and America ? Foreign countries. Then, what do we call parrots because they are natives of foreign countries ? Foreign birds.

Do they live singly ? Then how do they live ? In flocks. Would you call two a flock ? What would you call two ? A pair. How many make a flock ? A great company. Where do they live in flocks ? In their native woods. Are their native woods in this country ? In what countries ? Is the parrot then a British bird ? What sort of bird is it ? A foreign bird. Why ?

In what sort of places do they generally build their nests ? In the hollows of trees. What kind of nests do they make ? A round hole. Do they line it with anything soft ? No. Of what use is the nest ? They lay their eggs in it.

How many eggs do they lay ? Two or three.

How large are their eggs ? About the size of a pigeon's.

Have any of you ever seen a pigeon's egg ? What sort of eggs have you seen ? With what are parrot's eggs marked ? Little spots. Are pigeon's eggs spotted ? No.

After the parrot has laid her eggs, what does she do ? She sits on them and keeps them warm. And what is that called ? Hatching. What comes out of them after they are hatched ? Young parrots.

How do people sometimes take their nests ? By cutting down the trees. Are they fond to get their nests ? Why ? For their young ones.

Why are people fond of getting parrots ? Because they are beautiful. What part of the parrot is beautiful ? Its plumage. What is their plumage ? Their feathers.

Tell me some other reason for which people are fond of getting parrots ? Because they can be taught to speak.

What is their tongue said to be like ? The human tongue.

How do they catch old parrots ? They shoot them with arrows. With what are the arrows headed ? Why do they put cotton on the heads of the arrows ? That they may knock them down without killing them.

For what are the parrot's feet formed ? Climbing and holding on.

How many toes has it on each foot ? Four. How many has it altogether ? Have you as many ? How many have you ? Are yours like the parrot's ? Are the parrot's toes placed the same way as the toes of other birds ? How many has the parrot before, on each foot ? Two. How many behind ? Two.

How many have other birds before ? Three. How many behind ? One. What bird has only two toes on each foot ? The Ostrich.

What kind of bill has the parrot ? A strong hooked bill. Why is it made that way ? For breaking nuts and other hard substances.

Why does it break nuts ? For its food. What other food does it take besides nuts ? Fruits, hemp-seed, and bread soaked in wine or milk.
 What seed makes parrots drunk ? The seed of the cotton tree.
 Do parrots breed in this country ? Why not ? The climate is too cold.



ON BIRDS IN GENERAL.

THE eagle, called the king of birds,
 Soars high with crooked beak;
 The starling may be taught some words—
 The jet-black crow is meek.

The parrot is a prate-a-pace,
 Aud says he knows not what;
 The sparrows will your cherries taste;
 Ostriches walk or trot.

The lark sings high up in the air;
 The linnet on the tree;
 The swan he has a bosom fair,
 And who so proud as he !

O yes, the peacock is more proud,
 He'll spread his tail and strut;
 The owl, at night, will hoot aloud;
 The buzzard's eyes are shut.

The raven's coat is shining black,
 Or rather raven-gray;
 The gobbling duck in mud doth quack;
 The lapwing screams by day.

The blackbird's song, though loud is sweet;
 The hen guards well her brood;
 The goose, the nice fresh grass will eat,
 And peas are pigeons' food.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.

Who were brought to Jesus ? Little children.
 For what purpose were they brought ? That he should put his hands on them and pray.
 Who rebuked those that brought them ? The disciples.
 Were they right in doing so ?
 Who was displeased at what the disciples did ? Jesus.
 What did he say ? Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.
 What more did he say ? Of such is the kingdom of heaven.
 How did Jesus say we were to receive the kingdom of heaven ? As a little child.
 What is it to receive the kingdom of heaven ? It is to love Christ, and to trust in him for everything.

What did Jesus afterwards do with the little children ?

He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.

What prophet foretold that Jesus would do this to little children ? Isaiah.

Repeat the prophecy. He shall gather the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom.

What are meant by the lambs in the prophecy ? Little children.

What kind of little children ?

Where was Christ when the little children were brought to him ? In this world.

Is he in this world now as he was then ?

Where is he now ? In heaven.

Can parents bring their children to Jesus now ?

How can they do that when he is in heaven ? They can pray for them.

Tell me any other way parents can bring their children to Jesus. They can teach them the Scriptures.

Who was it that knew the Scriptures from his childhood ? Timothy.

What king began to seek God when very young ? Josiah.

How old was Josiah when he began to reign ? Eight years.

What prophet was called when a child ? Samuel.

How did he answer God when he called ? Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.

Tell me anything Samuel did when a child ? He ministered before the Lord.

Does that mean that he preached ? No; it means that he was attentive to the lessons taught him, and to the duties of the tabernacle.

Who took Jesus, when a child, into his arms, and blessed God ? Simeon.

What king invited little children to come to him, that he might teach them to fear God ? David.

Can children begin too early to seek God ?

What is promised to those that seek him early ? That they shall find him.

CHILDREN GO.

Children go, To and fro, In a mer - ry,
 pret - ty row; Foot-steps light, Fa - ces bright,
 'Tis a hap-py, hap-py sight, Swift - ly turn - ing
 round and round, Do not look up - on the ground;
 Fol low me, Full of glee, Sing - ing mer- ri - ly;
 Sing - ing mer- ri - ly, mer- ri - ly, mer-ri- ly;
 Sing - ing mer- ri - ly, mer- ri - ly, mer- ri- ly;
 Fol-low me, Full of glee, Sing - ing mer - ri - ly;

Work is done, play's begun,
Now we have our laugh and fun;
Happy days, pretty plays,
And no naughty ways.
Holding fast each other's hand,
We're a loving little band;
Follow me, full of glee,
Singing merry merrily.

GEOGRAPHY—EUROPE.—No. 3.

How many countries are in Europe ? Twenty.

Name them. 1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland;
4. France; 5. Spain; 6. Portugal; 7. Belgium;
8. Holland; 9. Germany; 10. Denmark; 11.
Norway; 12. Sweden; 13. Russia; 14. Poland;
15. Prussia; 16. Austria; 17. Switzerland; 18.
Italy; 19. Turkey; 20. Greece.

What are England, Scotland, and Ireland generally called ? The British Empire.

Which is the largest and richest city in Europe ? London.

Of what country is London the Capital ? England.

What river runs through London ? The Thames.

Were you in London what would you see ? The Queen's palace, etc.

Which is the most beautiful city in England ? Bath.

Which is the highest mountain in England ? Scafell.

Which is the largest river in England. The Thames.

Which is the largest lake in England ? Windermere.

Which is the largest county ? York.

What country lies north of England ? Scotland.

What do Scotland and England form ? An island.

What is it generally called ? Great Britain.

Whether is Scotland or England colder ? Scotland.

Why so ? Because it lies further north.

Name the capital of Scotland ? Edinburgh.

What would you see in Edinburgh ? The castle, etc.

On what is it built ? A rock.

Which is the largest city in Scotland ? Glasgow.
 Can you give me another name for Scotland ? Caledonia.
 Into how many parts is Scotland divided ? Into two.
 What are they called ? Highlands and Lowlands.
 What river divides the Highlands from the Lowlands ?
 The Tay.
 What are the inhabitants of the Highlands called ?
 Highlanders.
 What are the inhabitants of the Lowlands called ?
 Lowlanders.
 What language do the Highlanders speak ? The
 Gælic.
 Which is the highest mountain in Scotland ? Ben
 Macdui.
 Of what are the Scottish people generally fond ? Of
 learning.
 What country lies west of Great Britain ? Ireland.
 Name its capital. Dublin.
 Can you give me another name for Ireland ? Hibernia.
 What is a native of Ireland called ? An Irishman, or
 Hibernian.
 For what are the Irish people remarkable ? For their
 frankness and gaiety.
 Which is the largest river in Ireland ? The Shannon.
 Who is the Sovereign of the British Empire ? Queen
 Victoria.
 How many soldiers has she ? One hundred thousand.
 How many ships of war ? Eight hundred.
 What harbour can contain them all ? Portsmouth.

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP HEBER.

WHEN Bishop Heber was only three years old, he was travelling with his parents in a very stormy day across a mountainous country. His mother was much frightened, and said they should leave the carriage and walk. The little boy, who was sitting on her knee, said, "Do not be afraid, mamma, God will take care of us."—*Life of Bishop Heber.*



THE WANT OF A CLOSET APPRECIATED.

THE mother of a little boy about six years of age, sometime ago went in search of a house, taking her son along with her. Having taken but a single room on their way home the little boy burst into tears. His mother enquired what was the matter? "Because you have taken that house," said the child. "My dear," replied the mother, "is it not a better place than the one we now have?" "Yes," said the little boy, sobbing; "but there is no closet for prayers in it." Matt. vi. 6.—"But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet; and, when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

ON A PIECE OF GOLD.

Look and tell me what this is ? A piece of gold.
 To what kingdom in nature does it belong ? The
 mineral kingdom.
 What colour is it ? Yellow.
 Where does gold come from ? Brazil, Mexico, Peru,
 etc.
 What is it called as it comes out of the mine ? Native
 gold.
 What is it called when mixed with other substances ?
 Ore.
 Tell me anything that gold is made into. Sovereigns,
 watches, and rings.
 What is a sovereign ? A gold coin.
 What is it worth ? Twenty shillings.
 Are there any other gold coins ?
 Name them. Guineas, half-guineas, and half-sovereigns.
 What is the value of a guinea ? Twenty-one shillings.
 Of a half guinea ? Ten shillings and sixpence.
 Of a half-sovereign ? Ten shillings.
 Is gold useful any other way ? Yes; for gilding buttons
 and letters, and making gold lace.
 Of what use is gold lace ? For putting on officer's
 coats.
 How heavy is gold ? Nineteen times heavier than
 water.
 Were I to hammer it what would it do ? It would
 spread.
 What is it called on that account ? Malleable.
 What am I doing just now ? You are bending it.
 What is anything called that bends ? Pliable.
 What would it do were I to put into the fire ? It
 would melt.
 And because it would melt what is it called ? Fusible.
 Can I see through it ?
 What is it therefore called ? Opaque.
 Can you tell me anything else about gold ? It is
 ductile.
 Any more ? It is tenacious.

What does ductile mean ? That it can be drawn out into length.

What does tenacious mean ? That it is strong.

Were you to look at this piece, you will see it shines.

And what is it called on that account ? Bright.

I can see something in it. What do you think it is ? Your face.

What is it called on that account ? Reflective.

What does Solomon say about gold ? He says " Wisdom cannot be got for gold.

Who does the Bible say had a chain of gold about his neck ? Joseph.

Any other ? Daniel.

Who stole a wedge of gold ? Achan.

What king made a golden image ? Nebuchadnezzar.

Who made a calf of gold ? Aaron.

Who had breast-plates of gold ? The High Priests.

What king drank wine out of the golden vessels of the Temple ? Belshazzar.

Who brought presents of gold to Christ ? The wise men of the east.

THE INFANT SCHOOL.

Tune—"Sweet Home."

THOUGH our home be so sweet and our parents so dear,

There's a place from whose doors we wish not to rove,

Where teachers affectionate, kind and sincere,

Awaken our feelings to goodness and love.

School, school, sweet Infant School,

We like well our school, we like well our school.

If at home we would wish entirely to stay,

Our parents so dear could not work for our food,

And if in the streets, with bad boys, we should play,

We never could learn to be happy or good.

School, etc. etc.

Then when our dear parents are tender and kind,
 And our teachers still point us to wisdom's abode,
 Our home and our school round our hearts closely
 twined,
 Shall point us to virtue, and lead us to God.
 School, etc. etc.



HENRY THE SEVENTH'S PARROT.

HENRY the Seventh had a parrot which he kept in a room next the Thames, in his palace at Westminster. The parrot had learned to repeat a great many sentences from the boatmen and passengers. One day, sporting itself upon its perch, it fell into the river. The bird no sooner discovered where it was, than it immediately cried "A boat! a boat! Twenty Pounds for a boat!" A waterman who happened to be near the place where the parrot was floating, picked it up, and restored it to the king, demanding the promised reward. This was refused; but it was agreed that, as the parrot had offered a sum, the man should again refer to its determination for the sum he was to receive. The reference was made, when the parrot screamed out as loud as he could bawl, "give the knave a groat!"

ASSEMBLING IN SCHOOL.

Tune—“New Portugal.”

TOGETHER we children assemble in school,
And should be attentive to order and rule;
We sing or we read as our teacher commands,
And keep time so nicely in clapping of hands.

Our hands and our faces so pretty and clean,
And moving so nimbly our fingers are seen;
When wearied with sitting our arms we stretch out,
And afterwards whirl them thus quickly about.

ON SUGAR.

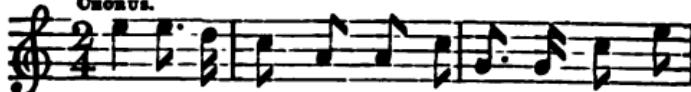
WHAT kind of taste has sugar ? Sweet.
What is the use of it ? For sweetening tea, etc.
From what is it made ? The juice of the sugar-cane.
Where does the sugar-cane grow ? In the West Indies, etc.
To what height does it grow ? Five or six feet.
When are the canes cut down ? When ripe.
What is then done with them ? The juice is extracted.
How is it extracted ? By pressing the canes between two rollers.
What is done with the juice ? It is boiled.
With what is it boiled ? With quick lime.
When must it be boiled ? Immediately after begin extracted.
Why so ? To keep it from turning sour.
What does the juice become when boiled ? Course sugar.
What is loaf sugar ? Coarse sugar purified.
Do you know anything used in purifying it ? Blood.
Where is sugar purified ? In the sugar-house.
What are the dregs of sugar called ? Treacle.
Can you give me another name for treacle ? Molasses.
What liquor is made from sugar ? Rum.
Where is the best rum said to be made ? In Jamaica.

ASSISTING THE BLIND.

MR. PURDEW, surgeon's mate on board the Lancaster, in the year 1757, relates that while lying one evening awake, he saw a rat come into his berth, and, after surveying the place attentively, retreat again with the greatest caution and silence. It returned soon afterwards, leading by the ear another rat, which it left at a small distance from the hole where they entered. A third rat joined this kind conductor. They then searched about, and picked up all the small scraps of biscuit; these they carried to the second rat, which seemed blind, and remained on the spot where they had left it, nibbling such fare as was brought to it from the remote parts of the floor by its providers, whom Mr. Purdew supposed were its offspring.

MARCH TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Chorus.



March to the Training School, The Master's there be-



fore us; Where we shall learn each useful rule, And



nothing ill come o'er us! When we are there we'll



take good care To mind what - e'er is

told us; O - obey the laws, and ne'er give
cause, For a - ny one to scold us.

BOYS.

We'll learn to read, for we have need
To grow in useful knowledge,
For who does know but we may go
Some day to Glasgow College.
March, etc.

GIRLS.

O that is right with all your might
Endeavour to be wiser;
Whilst we from home will never roam
But keep all trig and nicer.
March, etc.

We learn to tell where people dwell
Of almost every nation:
And by their dress we soon can guess
Their manners and their station.
March, etc.

ETERNITY.

A boy in a School at Paris, on being asked "What is eternity?" made a very clever and just reply,—"It is," said he, "the lifetime of the Almighty."

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

WHEN did the difference of languages begin ? At the building of Babel.

With what was the tower of Babel built ? Bricks.

Where was it built ? In a plain.

In what land ? The land of Shinar.

In what year of the world was it built ? In the year 1758.

How many years after the flood ? About 102 years.

What was their intention in building this tower ? To get themselves a name.

Why did they wish to get themselves a name ? Lest they should be scattered abroad on the face of the earth.

How far did they intend the top of the tower to reach ? To heaven.

What else were they building besides the tower ? A city.

What did God do when he saw their intentions ? He confounded their language.

What was the consequence of confounding their language ? They could not understand one another.

Did they still continue to build the city and the tower ?

Why did they leave off building it ? Because they knew not what one another said.

What afterwards became of them ? They were scattered abroad.

What was the tower called ? Babel.

What does Babel mean ? Confusion.

Where may we read about the building of Babel, and the confusion of tongues ? In Genesis, xi. 1—10.

THERE IS BUT ONE GOD.

A LITTLE boy was asked how many Gods are there ? One. How do you know that ? Because there is only room for one, for he fills heaven and earth.



THE GOOD BOY.

THE Good Boy loves his father and mother dearly. He always does what they desire him: he never says *no* to them, but does everything he can to please them. Should he ask anything from them and be refused, he does not grumble or pout out his lip, but thinks that they are wiser than he, and that they refuse him what he desires because it is not good for him

He loves his brothers and sisters, and is kind to everybody. He quarrels not with his playmates, nor calls them names. When he sees them doing wrong he is very sorry, and tries to make them do better. He will not play with boys who say bad words, or steal,

or fight, or play on the Sabbath-day, but tries to keep company with those who are wiser and better than himself, and wishes to grow in favour with God and man.

Dumb creatures he will not hurt, and knows that though they cannot speak, yet they can feel as well as he. When the little birds pick up bits of hay and moss and wool to make their nests, he likes to look at them, but never tries to frighten them, nor does he go and look among the bushes to disturb them.

He never meddles with what does not belong to him, without leave, and never tells a lie, for he knows "Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord." When he happens to do wrong he is sorry for it, and tries to do so no more. He never lies down at night, nor rises in the morning, without praying to God. He likes to hear and read about God, and to go with his parents to church. When there, he does not speak or sleep, or make a noise, neither does he sit and look about him, but keeps his eye fixed on the minister, and tries to mind what he says. All persons like this good boy, and speak well of him; and because he loves what is good he is always happy.

H Y M N.

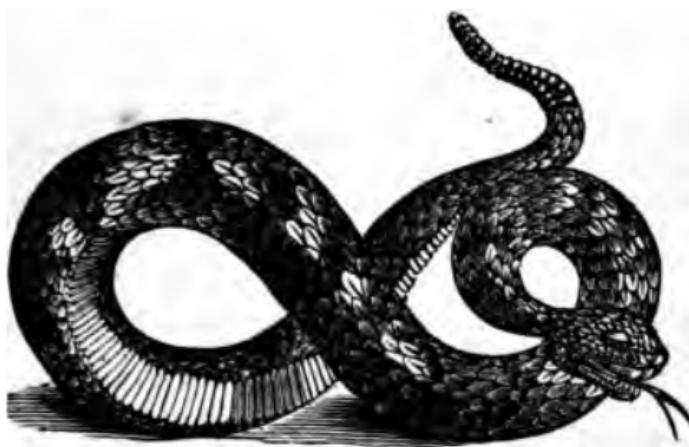
Tune—"Tarbolton."

SEE the kind Shepherd, Jesus, stands
With all engaging charms;
Hark ! how he calls the tender lambs,
And folds them in his arms.

Permit them to approach, he cries,
Nor scorn their humble name;
For 'twas to bless such souls as these
The Lord of angels came.

He'll lead them to the heavenly streams
 Where living waters flow;
 And guide us to the fruitful fields
 Where trees of knowledge grow.

The feeblest lamb amidst the flock
 Shall be its Shepherd's care;
 While folded in the Saviour's arms
 We're safe from every snare.



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 5.

WHICH animal makes a noise with its tail? The rattlesnake.
 Which animal neither fights with its enemy nor runs away from it? The hedgehog.
 Which bird has no tongue? The pelican.
 Which bird can neither run nor fly? The dodo.

Which bird stands on one foot when sleeping ? The crane.

Which bird can fix both its eyes on a single object ? The ostrich.

What bird sings during the night ? The nightingale.

What animal has three colours in each hair ? The lynx.

What animal has got a mane like a lion ? The bison.

Which animal has a long pencil of black hair at the tip of its ears ? The lynx.

What animal can use its feet like fins ? The otter.

What animal can catch crabs with its tail ? The racoon.

What animal appears, when at a distance, to be wrapped round with ribbons ? The zebra.

What animal appears always cripple ? The sea-dog.

Which animal has a horn on its nose ? The rhinoceros.

What animal kneels to receive its load ? The camel.

Which animal runs straight forward ? The crocodile.

Mention a bird that sings as it flies ? The wood-lark.

What insect makes its house of eleven stories ? The wasp.

Mention an animal that sees best in a place nearly dark ? The cat.

Which bird is the oldest companion of man ? The cock.

Mention the most voracious fish ? The shark.

What animal has two hunches on its back ? The camel.

Name an animal that has one hunch on its back ? The dromedary.

Which is the tallest of all animals ? The cameleonard.

What is its height ? Eighteen feet.

Mention a fish that has no teeth in the upper jaw ? The spermaceti whale.

Which fish has one hundred and forty-four teeth ? The shark.

What fish can swim swiftest ? The shark.

What animal is as useful to the Laplanders, as the horse, the sheep, and the cow, are to us ? The reindeer.

EARLY PIETY.

Bellows.

Since Je-sus loves to hear his praise
A - rise from in - fant tongues,
Let us not waste our youth-ful days
In vain and i - die songs.

We can't too early serve the Lord,
Nor love his name too dear,
Nor prize too high his precious word,
Nor learn too soon his fear.

The pleasures that his children find
Exceed the sinner's mirth,
Are food for the immortal mind,
And suit our humble birth.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES ON THE ASS.

Who in the Bible is compared to a strong ass, conching down between two burdens? Issachar, Gen., xlvi.
14.—Who sent ten asses laden with the good things of

Egypt to his father ? Joseph, Gen., xlvi. 23.—Whose crib is the ass said to know ? His master's, Isa., 1. 3.—Who rode upon the ass that spoke ? Balaam, Numbers, xxii. 28.—Who rode upon an ass when he went to offer his son as a burnt offering ? Abraham, Gen., xxii. 3.—Who had forty sons, and thirty nephews, that rode on three score and ten ass-colts ? Abdon, Judges, xii. 14.—Who were wont to ride upon white asses ? The Judges of Israel, Judges, v. 10.—Who slew a thousand men with the jaw-bone of an ass ? Samson, Judges, xv. 16.—What lame man rode upon an ass ? Mephibosheth, 2 Sam., xix. 25, 26.—Who entered into Jerusalem riding upon a colt, the foal of an ass ? Jesus, Matt., xxi. 7.—Who was riding upon an ass when he was attacked and killed by a lion ? The disobedient prophet, 1 Kings, xiii. 24.—Who was sent to seek his father's asses ? Saul, 1 Sam., ix. 3.

THE ASS.

Tune—“The Legacy.”

THE Ass, when treated well by man,
To please him will do all he can;
But if his master use him ill,
He will not work, but stand stock still.

To market he will carry pease,
And coals, or any thing you please;
He is not over-nice with meat,
For thorns and thistles he will eat.

He drinks no water but what's clean;
His nose he puts not in the stream;
His feet he does not like to wet,
But out of dirty roads will get.



GATHERING APPLES.

WHAT does this picture represent ? Gathering apples.
How many persons are represented in the picture ?

Three: a boy and two little girls.

Where is the boy represented ? On a ladder.

Where are the two little girls represented ? At the
foot of the tree.

For what purpose is the boy on the ladder ? To enable
him to reach to the apples.

What is he doing with the apples ? Pulling them.

What are the two little girls doing ? Putting them into
a basket.

In what state must the apples be before they are fit for
being gathered ? Ripe.

When are they ripe ? When fully grown.

What time of the year are they ripe ? Autumn.
 How can we tell when they are ripe ? From their taste,
 smell and appearance.
 What taste have they when ripe ? A sweet taste.
 How do they taste when growing ? Sour.
 Any other way of gathering them, but by pulling ? By
 shaking the trees.
 Whether can more be gathered in the same time by
 pulling, or by shaking ? By shaking.
 Whether is it better for the apples to pull them or to
 shake them ? To pull them.
 How is it better to pull them ? Because in shaking
 them they are apt to be bruised by falling on the
 ground.
 If the apples are bruised, will they keep as well ? No;
 the parts bruised will soon begin to spoil.
 For what purpose do we use apples ? For eating,
 baking, and as a preserve.
 Mention a drink made from apples ? Cider.

THE PEASANT AND THE APES.

A PEASANT was ordered by his master to carry a basket of pears to a person of distinction. When entering the house, he met two small apes, in a blue suit, laced with silver, and a sword by their side, which did not fail to run after the basket and take a few of the pears. The peasant who had never seen an ape, took them for the children of the family, and, taking off his hat respectfully, allowed them to take their pleasure. After they were satisfied, he went into the house and presented the rest to the master; but he, upon seeing the basket half empty, could not help asking why it was not the same as his master had no doubt sent it.

"An't please your honour," answered the peasant drawing back his foot, "the basket was perfectly full; but your young gentlemen, whom I met just there, have taken the half of them away."



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHEN George Washington, late President of America, was about six years of age, some one made him a present of a hatchet; of which being, like most children, immoderately fond, he went about chopping everything that came in his way; and, going into the garden, he unluckily tried its edge on an English cherry tree, which he barked so completely as to leave very little hopes of its recovery. The next morning his father saw the tree, which was a great favourite, in that condition, and enquired who had done the mischief, declaring he would not have given the tree for five guineas; but nobody could inform him. Presently after, however, George came with the hatchet in his hand, into the place where his father was, who immediately suspected he was the offender. "George," said his father, "do you know who killed the cherry tree yonder in the garden?" The child hesitated for a moment, and then nobly replied: "I can't tell a lie, papa—you know I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with

my hatchet." "Run to my arms, my boy!" exclaimed his father—"run to my arms! Glad am I, George, that you have killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousand-fold! Such an act of heroism in my son is of more worth than a thousand cherry trees, though blossomed with silver and their fruit gold!"

HYMN—GOD IS IN HEAVEN.

Tune—"Ballerna."

God is in heaven—can he hear
A little prayer like mine?
Yes, thoughtful child, thou need'st not fear,
He listens unto thine.

God is in heaven—can he see
When I am doing wrong?
Yes, that he can, he looks at thee
All day, and all night long.

God is in heaven—would he know
If I should tell a lie?
Yes, though thou said'st it very low,
He'd hear it in the sky.

God is in heaven—does he care,
Or is he good to me?
Yes, all thou hast, to eat or wear,
'Tis God that giveth thee.

God is in heaven—may I pray
To go there when I die?
Yes, love, be good, and then, one day,
He'll call thee to the sky.

GEOGRAPHY—EUROPE—No. 4.

NAME the capital of Norway. Christiana.

What is the capital of Sweden called ? Stockholm.

What kind of countries are Norway and Sweden ?
Cold countries.

What are the people of Norway called ? Norwegians.

Give me a name for the people of Sweden. Swedes.

What kind of people are the Norwegians ? Honest
and hospitable.

What is it to be honest ? Not to steal or cheat.

What is it to be hospitable ? Kind to strangers.

How are they chiefly employed ? In hunting and
fishing.

In what else are they employed ? In cutting timber.

What kind of timber ? Pine.

What do they do with it ? Export it.

What is it to export ? To send to other countries.

What kind of people are the Swedes ? Well informed
and honest.

What is it to be well informed ? To know a great deal.

In what country are the gardens very scarce ? Den-
mark.

What is its capital ? Copenhagen.

What sort of country is Denmark ? Temperate and
level.

What is here meant by temperate ? Neither too cold
nor too hot.

What is meant by level ? Not mountainous.

What are the people of Denmark called ? Danes.

What sort of people are the Danes ? Frugal, indus-
trious, and brave.

What does frugal mean ? Thrifty.

What is it to be industrious ? To work hard.

What is it to be brave ? Bold.

Of what kingdom is Amsterdam the capital ? The
Netherlands.

Why is it called the kingdom of the Netherlands ?
Because it is lower than the sea.

On what is Amsterdam built ? On piles of wood.

Tell me one thing for which the people of the Netherlands are remarkable. For neatness.

Which city is next in size to London ? Paris.

Of what country is Paris the capital ? Of France.

What is a native of France called ? A Frenchman.

For what are the French remarkable ? For gaiety.

Tell me something of which they are fond. Dancing.

Is France a hilly country ? No; generally level.

What separates France from England ? The British Channel.

What is a Channel ? A passage of water between two seas.

What do we import from France ? Wine, etc.

What is it to import ? To bring from abroad.

What mountains divide France from Spain ? The Pyrenees.

HYMN FOR INFANT SCHOOLS.

Tune—"Auld Langsyne."

My hands—how nicely they are made

To hold, and touch, and do!

I'll try to learn some honest trade,

That will be useful too.

My eyes—how fit they are to read,

And mind my work and look!

I ought to think of that, indeed,

And use them at my book.

My tongue—'twas surely never meant

To quarrel, or to swear!

To speak the truth my tongue was sent,

And also for my prayer.

My heart—and all the fear and love

That in my bosom dwell!

My love—was made for heaven above;

My fear—to fly from hell.

My thoughts—for what can they be given?
 For thinking, to be sure;
 That I may think of God and heaven,
 And learn my faults to cure.

THE HOBBY-HORSE.

From "The Training-School Song-Book."

Hop, hop, hop! Go and ne - ver stop;

Where 'tis smooth, and where 'tis sto - ny, Trudge a-

long my lit - tie po - ny, Go and ne - ver

stop; Hop, hop, hop, hop, hop!

Hey, hey, hey,
Go along I say,

Don't you kick and don't you stumble,
Don't you tire and don't you grumble,
Go along I say;
Hey, hey, hey, hey !

Jump, jump, jump,
Don't you hit that stump !

Never will I cease to ride you,
Till I farther yet have tried you:
Don't you hit that stump;
Jump, jump, jump, jump, jump.

THE PEDLAR AND THE MONKEYS.

A PEDLAR travelling with his merchandise, feeling himself fatigued, sat down to rest him at the bottom of a tree, and being inclined to sleep, he opened his pack, out of which he took a red nightcap, and put it on his head, at the same time leaving his pack open. On the tree under which he reposed were a number of monkeys, who had watched his every motion, and while he was enjoying his *nap* they descended, and without ceremony, each took a nightcap, and put it on his head, after which they ascended the tree. When the pedlar awoke, he proceeded to tie up his pack, but found his nightcaps were awanting. He at first supposed they had been taken away by some thief, but again thought that one who lived by stealing would have taken all that he had. In the midst of his surprise, he happened to lift his eyes, whereupon he discovered his caps on the heads of the monkeys. After thinking for a little time on the best way of recovering them, he remembered that monkeys were sure to imitate what they saw; he therefore took the cap off his head, threw it up at the monkeys, whereupon they took off theirs and threw them at him. The pedlar then picked them up and secured them in his pack, and went on his way rejoicing.

SONG.

Tune—"Off in the stilly night." Page 68.

Now let the tented field
For ever be deserted,
Now let our lands be till'd
With swords to shares converted.
How sweet to see—all men agree,
To live in peace and order,
And never go—to find a foe
Across their native border.

Now let the tanted field
 For ever be deserted,
 Now let our lands be till'd
 With swords to shares converted.

Peace now be our delight,
 And every man our brother,
 Never, never let us fight,
 But live to bless each other.

Now pull the weeds—and sow the seeds
 Of moral education;
 Bring up our youth—in love and truth,
 A noble generation.

Peace now be our delight,
 And every man our brother,
 Never, never let us fight,
 But love and bless each other.



THE LITTLE PRISONERS.

A LITTLE boy having found a nest of young sparrows about a mile from the house where he lived, took it, and returned home. As he went along with the nest in his hand, he was surprised to see that both the

parents of the young birds followed him at a little distance, and seemed to watch whither he was going.

He thought that they would feed the little birds, if they could get them; so when he reached home, he put the nest and the young birds in a wire cage, and hung the cage upon a tree outside the house.

The little birds were hungry, and cried for food. Very soon, both the parents, having caterpillars in their bills, came to the cage, and gave one to each of the young birds, and seemed glad to see them: then away they flew for more food.

The old birds continued to feed their young ones very diligently, till they were fledged, and seemed able to fly. Then the little boy took the strongest of the young birds, and put him on the outside of the cage. When the old birds came, as they always used to do, with worms in their bills, they fluttered about, and seemed very glad that one of their little ones had got out of prison.

They wanted him to fly away; but he had never tried to fly and was afraid. They then flew backwards and forwards, from the cage to the top of the chimney that was near, as if to show him how easy it was to fly, and that the journey was short. At length, away he flew, and arrived safe at the top of the chimney. Then the old birds fluttered about, as they did when they first saw him on the outside of the cage, and seemed to rejoice very much.

Next day the boy put another of the birds on the outside of the cage. The old birds were as glad to see him as they had been to see the other little bird; and took as much pains to learn him to fly. Then the boy put out the other two birds, which were all that he had. When all the little birds were flown, neither they nor their parents ever came back to the cage.

It was by no means right in this little boy to take away the nest; and had he not allowed the birds to fly away when they were able, he would indeed have been very cruel.



THE OAK TREE.

Qu what is oak the name ? A tree.
Is it a large or a small tree ? A very large tree.
What is it sometimes called ? The king of the forest.
What does it produce ? Fruit.
What does its fruit resemble ? A nut.
What is the fruit called ? Acorns.
What taste have they ? Bitter.
For what animals are they very good food ? Pigs and poultry.
When roasted with a little butter, for what will they serve ? Coffee.
Were an acorn put in the ground, what would it become ? A huge tree.

What would the tree be called ? An oak.
 Whether is the wood of the oak or the fruit more useful ? The wood.
 Tell me something made of oak. Ships.
 Does anything else grow on oak trees besides acorns ?
 Oak apples.
 Are they for eating ? No.
 Why are they called apples ? Because they are like apples.
 Do they grow on the tree like the acorns ? No.
 What causes them ? A little fly.
 How many wings has this fly ? Four.
 How does it make what is called the oak apple ? By making a hole in the leaf.
 With what does it make the hole ? With its sting.
 Why does it make a hole ? To lay an egg in it.
 Does the egg grow after it is laid ? No. How then does it become so hard ? The sap of the leaf turns hard.
 What makes the sap to harden ? The air.
 Does the egg remain in the apple ? Yes. Into what does it turn ? A worm.
 Does it remain a worm ? No, it turns into a fly.
 What does it then do ? It makes a hole through the ball and gets away.
 Are these apples useful ? For what are they used ? For dyeing.
 What colour will they dye ? Black.
 For what else are they used ? For making ink.
 What is their right name ? Galls.
 Where do the best galls come from ? Aleppo.
 Where is Aleppo ? In Asia.

PONDER AND PRAY.

It is better to take time from sleep, than not find time for prayer. Mere reading the word will not serve; we must meditate upon it. The Psalmist began the day with God. If our first thoughts in the morning are of God, it will help to keep us in his fear all the day long.—*Henry*.

SCHEPHERD, WHILE THY FLOCK IS FEEDING.

Shepherd, while thy flock is feeding, Take these lambs



In Thine arms, Now for shelter plead - ing,

Shepherd, while thy flock is feeding,

Take these lambs

In Thine arms,

Now for shelter pleading.

While the storm of life is low'ring,

Night and day,

Beasts of prey

Are lurking and devouring.

Shepherd, every grace combining,

Keep these lambs

In Thine arms,

On thy breast reclining.

—American.

THE TAILOR.

: tailor is the person who makes clothes for men
boys. The tools he uses are a measure, scissors,
shears, a needle, thimble, bodkin, goose, and board.
he measure is a line marked in inches. With it
tailor ascertains the exact size of the person whom
is to fit with clothes. With the shears, which are
scissors, he cuts out the cloth exactly to the

size wanted, and according to the pattern in fashion. This is the most difficult part of a tailor's business. Many of them bungle sadly in their attempts to make clothes fit, and give them, instead of a neat and compact appearance, which well-made clothes ought to have, the clumsiest air imaginable. On this account cutting is generally entrusted to a workman who confines his attention to that alone, and seldom sews. He is called a *cutter*.

The needle is the next instrument called into operation. It is a fine wire of steel, sharpened at one end, and having an eye at the other. The tailor draws a thread through the eye of the needle, pushes the needle through two pieces of cloth laid upon each other at the end, with the thimble, a metal hoop, placed upon one of his fingers. The needle, of course, draws the thread after it, until it is stopped by a knot at the end. Another stitch, as it is termed, is then put in, and so on, till the two pieces of cloth are united by what is called the seam. The goose is a heavy piece of smooth iron, which is heated, and used to press down, and render the seam smooth; and the board is a piece of plain wood, upon which the cloth is laid in order to be so pressed. The tailor sits with his legs crossing each other upon a table, and leans forward upon his work. The position is a very confined and unhealthy one, and it is a pity a better one cannot be adopted.—*Book of Trades*.

GEOMETRICAL RHYME.—No. 2.

Tune—“Here's a Health, etc.”

PERPENDICULAR, perpendicular,
Horizontal, horizontal,
: S : Oblique, oblique, semicircle. : S :
Expansion, is to be spread out;
Contraction, is to be drawn up.
: S : Height, depth, length, breadth, perpendicular. : S :
: S : Here's a curved line, there's a waved line. : S :
: S : Here's the way we form an arch. : S :



A BAKER'S PARROT.

A very curious discovery was once made by a parrot in Dublin. It was customary in that city for the Lord Mayor and a few attendants to go through the streets and enter bakers' and other shops, to weigh their commodities and examine their weights and measures, to see if they were just. The Lord Mayor having visited a baker's shop in Stephen Street, ordered several loaves to be put into the scale, which were all sufficiently heavy; and his Lordship was just about to depart when a parrot, which was hanging up in a cage in the window, called out, "Light bread."

in the closet—light bread in the closet.” Immediately his Lordship and servants entered a small closet off the shop, where they found several loaves deficient in weight,—all of which were accordingly carried away.

LESSON ON THE BLOOD.

LITTLE children, you told me in a former lesson, that the blood flows through ever part of the body ; if so, what then becomes of it ? It returns to the heart. What do you call those channels through which it passes to the heart. The veins.

Where are they situated? Between the skin and the flesh.

Can you show me them ? Those dark strings that appear under the skin are veins.

What would be the consequence of cutting these ? the blood would flow out.

Is this ever done? Yes; by surgeons to persons in bad health.

What is there in plants resembling the blood in animals ? The sap.

What in the earth ? The rivers.

How do these resemble the blood in animals ? The sap nourishes the plants, and the rivers nourish the earth, in the same manner as the blood nourishes the animal.

Is there blood in all animals ?

What is the blood called ? The life.

What people were forbidden by their laws to eat blood ? The Jews.

From whom did the Jews receive their laws ? From God. Who first shed man’s blood? Cain.

What command did he break by so doing? The sixth.

What is said in the laws of God concerning those who shed man’s blood ? By man shall their blood be shed.

Who shed his blood for our sakes ? Jesus Christ.

What should we do in return ? Believe in, love, and obey him.



THE PAINTER AND THE ELEPHANT.

PAINTER being desirous to draw an elephant in the extraordinary attitude of keeping his trunk erect and his mouth open, had taken his servant along with him, who, in order to make the animal continue that fatiguing posture, kept constantly throwing stones into his mouth. But as this would have required a large quantity, or at least more than he had with him, he frequently made only the motion of throwing them. The elephant after patiently submitting to the disappointment for a number of times, grew weary at last, and was offended at being the slave of this man. He did not, however, fall upon the servant, and take his revenge on him for his insults. No. He had remarked that, though the painter was sitting quietly in a corner, without meddling with him, yet it was by his orders, and on his account, that the other teased him thus; he therefore addressed himself to the master, and without taking any notice of the servant, threw a large mouthful of water upon him, which he had in his trunk, and spoiled the paper which he was drawing.

GEOGRAPHY—EUROPE—No. 5.

NAME the capital of Spain. Madrid.

What are the people of Spain called ? Spaniards.

What sort of people are they ? Proud, but brave and generous.

What do you mean by generous ? Kind-hearted.

Of what are the Spaniards very fond ? Bull-fights.

Which is the largest river in Spain ? The Tagus.

What kind of wool do the Spanish sheep produce ?
The finest wool.

What country lies between Spain and the Atlantic
Ocean ? Portugal.

What is its capital called ? Lisbon.

By what was it once nearly destroyed ? An earth-quake.

What kind of a country is Portugal ? Warm and Dry.

What name is given to its inhabitants ? Portuguese.

Mention one thing we import from Portugal ? Port
wine.

Why is it called Port wine ? Because it comes from
Oporto, a town in Portugal.

What is the most mountainous country in Europe ?
Switzerland.

What is its capital ? Berne.

What are the inhabitants called ? Swiss.

For what are they remarkable ? For love to their
country.

Any thing else ? Bravery, industry, and virtue.

What do you mean by virtue ? Goodness.

What country is almost like a high-heeled boot in
form ? Italy. What are its people called ? Italians.

For what are they distinguished ? For skill in music.

Any thing else ? Painting and sculpture.

What is sculpture ? Carved work.

For what are people remarkable in the north of Italy ?
Industry.

For what are they remarkable in the south ? Indolence.

What town in Italy is built on a number of small
islands ? Venice.

do the people pass from one place to another ?
boats.

separates Italy from Turkey ? The gulf of
nice. What is a gulf ? A body of water almost
rounded by land.

Turkey in Europe ? Part of it is in Asia.
is the capital of Turkey ? Constantinople.
is it so called ? Because it was built by Constan-
tine the Great.

sort of country is Turkey ? A warm country.
e Turks sit on chairs ? No, Sir.
do they generally sit ? Cross-legged on the floor.
e do they often teach their children ? On the
use tops.
the children misbehave, what punishment do
y receive ? A stroke on the foot.
is that called ? The bastinado.

INFANT SCHOOL SONG.

The Boatie Ross.

O may our hap - py training school, Be
greatly bless'd in - deed ; In number may we
still be full, In learning fast proceed.
We dear - ly love, we dear - ly love, We

dear - ly love the place, Where health and cheerful -
ness ap - pear, In ev' - ry smiling face.

Here early may our youthful thought
Be trained to shoot aright;
Here, also, may our heart be brought
In goodness to delight.

We highly prize, we highly prize,
We highly prize the scheme,
Which all we hear and all we see,
Makes an instructive theme.

THE MAN AND HIS DOG.

SOME time ago, a young man took a dog with him to the Seine, in Paris, intending to drown it. They got into a boat and rowed down the stream. He had not gone far before he threw the poor dog into the river. The poor dog then tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his cruel master always pushed him back into the water. At last the young man himself fell into the river, when the dog immediately laid hold of him, and kept him above the water till some men came and took him out; and so his life was spared.

What a lesson for little boys and girls does the conduct of this dog give! "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."—Rom. xii. 21.



THE ASS.

- hat sort of head has the ass ? A thick head.
- hat kind of ears ? Long ears. What other animals have long ears ? Hares, etc. What animals have no external ears ? Birds, etc.
- hat runs across the shoulders of the ass ? A black stripe.
- hat kind of tail has he ? A short tail.
- hat sort of skin ? Thick. With what is it covered ? Hair.
- hat is the noise he makes called ? Braying.
- he a very pretty creature ? What beasts appear to us pretty? Leopards, etc. Are leopards very useful creatures to us ? Is the ass useful ? Should we despise the ass because he does not appear so pretty to us as a leopard ? For what is the ass useful ? Carrying and drawing loads.
- what countries is he often used for riding ? In Italy, Spain, and Turkey.
- what sort of people is he most useful ? Poor people. Why? Because he is easily kept.

What will he eat ? Almost anything, even the thistles by the way-side.

What will he not drink ? Unclean water. Where will he not put his nose when he drinks ? In the stream.

In what countries does he thrive best ? Warm countries.

What does he not like to feel ? Cold. Where are the warmest countries ? In the torrid zone.

Where are the coldest countries ? In the frigid zones.

How long is he said to sleep in the course of a day ? About three hours ?

What is the only time he lies down ? When tired.

For what is the ass remarkable ? Patience. What animal is remarkable for cunning ? The fox.

For what kind of people is the milk of the ass good ? Consumptive people.

Whether is the ass or the horse stronger to their size ? The ass.

If people treat him kindly what will he do ? Work hard. But if they treat him in a cruel manner, what is he ? Stubborn.

What does the ass not like to wet ? His feet. What parts of the road does he pick for walking on ? The cleanest parts.

How long is the ass said to live ? From twenty-five to thirty years.

What is the young ass called ? A colt.

EFFECT OF OIL UPON WATER.

A QUANTITY of oil, in the proportion of half a gallon to an acre, poured out on the side from which the wind blows of a Lake, will spread itself over the whole surface, and still the waves raised by a tempestuous wind.



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 6.

Which insect makes wax and honey? The bee.
What bird can gaze on the sun without winking?
The eagle.
What are young hares called? Leverets.
Which animal can smell water at the distance of more
than a mile? The camel.
Which animal changes colours? The chameleon.
What animals are not the most useful? Beautiful
animals.
What animal has no voice? The mole.
What birds fly in the dark? Owls.
Which bird has two toes on each foot? The ostrich.
What birds form themselves into a triangle when
they fly? Cranes.
Into what do they form themselves when the wind
blows hard? A circle.
Which fish has six rows of teeth? The white shark.
Which animals are the most harmless? Those that
chew the cud.
Mention an animal that likes to roll in the mire.
The sow.

What beast can leap as quickly as birds can fly ? The squirrel.
 What animal is never thirsty ? The sloth.
 Which animal is the most constant sleeper ? The badger.
 What animal has its tail covered with hair above and scales below ? The opossum.
 Mention an animal that has no fore-teeth in the upper jaw ? The cow.
 What animal has forty-two teeth ? The dog.
 What animals cannot look behind them ? The elephant, hyena, hog, and crocodile.
 What must they do to see what is behind them ? Turn round their bodies.
 Which animal has forty-four teeth ? The swine.

SEE THE NAUGHTY KITTEN.



See the naughty kit - ten, How she
 Playing with the knit - tin' ;



rolls the ball a-bout ! How she pulls the



stitches out ! Naughty, naught-y kit - ten,

Kittens know but little,
 Knitting yarn is brittle,
 Children should not do so ill,
 They should learn to read and spell,
 Not be full of prattle.



THE BEAVER.

WHAT is the length of the beaver? Between three and four feet.

What sort of head has he got? Like a rat's, inclining to the earth.

What kind of back? Rising in an arch between his head and tail.

What kind of teeth? Long, broad, strong, and sharp.

What are four of his teeth called? Incisors. Where are they placed? Two in the upper, and two in the lower jaw. Tell me something about these teeth. They project one or two inches beyond the jaw. What more? They are sharp and carved like a carpenter's gouge.

How many feet has the beaver? Four. What kind of fore feet? With separate toes, as if designed to answer the purpose of fingers and hands. What kind of hind feet? Furnished with webs for the purpose of swimming.

What sort of tail has he got? A broad tail covered with scales.

What is the length of his tail ? A foot. What thickness ? An inch. What breadth ? Five or six inches.

Where do beavers live ? Either on land or in water. What are they called on that account ? Amphibious animals.

For what are beavers remarkable ? Their love and affection to one another.

What places do beavers choose for living ? A lake, a pond, or a running stream of water.

If the beavers choose a pond or a lake, what must it be ? So deep that they may have sufficient room to live under the ice.

If the beavers choose a running stream, what must it be ? One upon which they can build a dam.

In what form do they build their dams ? Circular, or with angles.

Have they good knowledge of dam building ? Men could not build better.

Of what do they build their dams ? Wood and earth.

Where do they get wood to build ? They cut down trees. With what do they cut down trees ? With their teeth.

Can they cut down large trees ? How thick are some of these ? Twenty inches in diameter.

Are they all employed in cutting wood ? At what are the rest employed ? In carrying earth.

How do they carry earth ? In their mouths. How do they prepare the earth ? They form it into a kind of mortar with their feet and tail.

What is the colour of the beaver ? Generally black.

With what is it covered ? Fur. Is it all covered with fur ? What part of it is not covered with fur ? With what is its tail covered ? Scales.

Is the fur of the beaver valuable ? What do they make of the fur ? Hats. What is the person called who makes hats ? A hatter.

Any other thing got from the beaver of use ? What is it ? A well known medicine.

From what part of the beaver is it got ? It is contained in four bags in the lower belly.

What use do the beavers make of it ? They anoint their hair with it.
 Why do they anoint their hair with it ? To keep the water from wetting them.



SAGACITY OF AN ELEPHANT.

"I WAS one day," says Jesse, in his *Gleanings in Natural History*, "feeding the elephant (which was subsequently so barbarously murdered at Exeter Change) with potatoes, which he took out of my hand. One of them, a round one, fell on the floor, just out of the reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, and could just touch the potato, but could not pick it up. After several ineffectual efforts, he at last blew the potato against the opposite wall, with sufficient force to make it re-bound; and he then, without difficulty secured it."

**“THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD, I SHALL
NOT WANT.”**

Rousseau's Dream.

Sa - viour like a shepherd lead us, Much we
need thy ten - der care; In thy pleasant
pas - tures feed us, For our use thy folds pre-
pare; Bless - ed Je - sus, blessed Je - sus,
Thou hast bought us— thine we are.

We are thine, do thou befriend us,
Be the guardian of our way;
Keep thy flock, from sin defend us,
Seek us when we go astray;
Blessed Jesus,
Hear young Children when they pray.



THE GOAT.

MENTION an animal that the goat is something like.
The sheep. In what is it like the sheep ? In size.
Any thing else ? Shape. Have they both the same
kind of covering ? With what is the goat covered ?
Long shaggy hair. With what is the sheep covered ?
Tell me something the goat has that the sheep has
not. A beard. What sort of beard ? A long beard.
On what part of its body is its beard ?
What sort of head has the goat ? A small head.
What do you see represented on its head ? In what
position do they grow ? In a slanting position.
How do they slant ? Backwards. What is the
opposite of backwards ?
Of what use are the horns to the goat ? To defend
itself. When it is dead, of what use are they to us ?
For making handles to knives and forks.
Is the goat a dull, lazy animal ? What sort of animal
is it then ? Very active.
Tell me something it can do. Climb the steepest
mountains. Anything else ? Jump about on the
highest rocks.

The goat is very playful, and walks, stops short, runs, leaps, advances or retires, shows and conceals himself, or flies off, without any reason except that which belongs to the natural liveliness of his temper. Of what does his chief food consist ? The tops of boughs and bark of young trees.

Mention some countries in which the poor people keep a great many goats ? Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Why do they keep them ? For their milk.
For what are their skins used ? For making leather.
What is the young of the goat called ? A kid.

THE GOAT.

Tune—"Nell Gow's Farewell."

THE goat, in size is like the sheep;
He climbs up mountains very steep;
He has no wool, but shaggy hair,
That makes stout cloth for men to wear.

The tops of boughs and bark of trees,
Is food that does him greatly please;
In Wales, and Scotland, too, I'm told
That goats supply the place of gold.

Their milk does cheese and butter make,
And we their skins for leather take;
Their horns to handles art contrives,
To make for pretty forks and knives.

A kid the little one is named,
Its skins for ladies' gloves is famed;
The names of goat and kid we may
Find in the Bible every day.



PHILIP BELPHRON.

PHILIP BELPHRON's uncle and aunt lived on a pleasant farm, a few miles from his father's house. Philip went once to see them, and stayed with them for two or three days. He was quite delighted with every thing he saw. He liked to see the maids milking the cows, and feeding the calves; or to see the horses yoked in the cart or the plough. But nothing amused him more than seeing a number of young pigs eating out of a large trough. Their food consisted of potatoes and bran, mixed with whey, and sometimes with milk. He once got a hearty laugh, at a little black one that was among them. When the trough with the food was set down, this little fellow would never be content with one spot to eat at, but would run from side to side, putting this one and that one out of its place. It came at last beside one much older and bigger than itself. Because the old one did not make room for it at once, it began to squeak and bite. The old one did not mind it for a little; but at length he got angry, and putting

his snout below the little one's belly, he gave it such a pitch as made it light in the trough. It went almost overhead among the whey, and made it splash in the faces of all the rest. They all squeaked aloud; and the little one, leaping out, ran among the straw, and was, for some time, afraid to return to the trough again.

Philip's uncle had a fine garden, in the centre of which were many fruit trees and berry bushes, and round the border some fine ash and palm trees. These Philip was very fond of climbing, for the purpose of cutting down small branches to make into whip-shafts or whistles. His uncle and aunt often warned him not to climb these trees, lest he should fall and get himself hurt. But, foolish boy, he only laughed at them, and never minded what they said. One fine calm evening, a little before sunset, he got up one of the largest of the palms, and was busy cutting a branch, when he missed his hold, and came tumbling down. When he felt himself tumbling, he gave a great scream, which brought out his aunt, and all the servants. He did not fall to the ground; for a branch caught hold of his clothes, and kept him hanging in the air, till a ladder was brought to take him down. He was not at all hurt, though he might have been so; but he was very much frightened, and his clothes were sadly torn. Philip took care after this to do as his uncle and aunt bade him, and did not climb the palm trees any more.

THIRST QUENCHED WITHOUT DRINKING.

WATER, either salt or fresh, imbibed through the skin, appeases thirst almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. Seamen have been known to subsist for weeks without any liquid nourishment, except what they obtain by immersing their clothes in salt water, and putting them on while wet.

LESSON ON GRAMMAR.—No. 1.

WHAT is grammar? The art of speaking correctly.
How is speech divided? Into nine parts.
Name them? Article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb,
adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.
How many articles are there? Three, a, an, and the.
What is a noun? The name of anything.
What is an adjective? A word used to explain a noun.
What is a pronoun? A word used instead of a noun.
A verb? A word which shows the doing of anything.
An adverb? The manner in which it is done.
A conjunction? A word used to connect other words.
A preposition? A word put before nouns, which de-
termines their case.
An interjection? An exclamation, as O!

PARTS OF SPEECH.

THREE little words we often see
Are Articles, a, an, and the;
A noun's the name of anything,
As school, or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As great, small, pretty, white or brown,
Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand,
John's head, his face, my arm, your hand.

Verbs tell of something being done;
To read, write, count, sing, jump or run;
How things are done the Adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

Conjunctions join the Nouns together,
 As men and children, wind or weather;
 A Preposition stands before
 A Noun, as in, or through a door;
 The Interjection shows surprise,
 As O ! how pretty—Ah ! how wise.

SMILING MAY.

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time, treble clef, and G major (indicated by a key signature of one sharp). The lyrics are integrated with the music, appearing below each staff. The lyrics are:

Smil- ing May Comes in play, Making all things
 fresh and gay, From the hall, Come ye all,
 Thus the flow - era call; Fra grant is the
 flow'ry vale, Sparkles now the dew-bright dale, Music
 floats, In soft notes, From sweet warblers' throats.

As we stray, breezes play,
 Through the fresh grove's rich array,
 All is bright, to the sight
 After winter's night.
 Shadows now in quivering glance,
 On the silver fountain dance;
 Insects bright, sail in light,
 Charming to the sight.

THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF NATURE.

How many elements are there generally said to be ?
Four.

Name them. Air, earth, fire and water.

What does the earth produce ? Every thing necessary
for the support of man and beast.

Who cultivate the earth ? Husbandmen.

Who was the first husbandman ? Adam.

What did God do to the earth for Adam's sake ? He
cursed it.

Why did he curse it ? Because Adam sinned.

What element do we breathe ? Air.

Could we live without air ? No.

Whether is the air visible or invisible ? Invisible.

Why is it called invisible ? Because we cannot see it.

What effect has heat upon the air ? It expands it.

What is it to expand ? To spread out.

Why does a candle go out when placed in the rays of
the sun ? Because the air becomes so expanded
that there is not a sufficient quantity to make it
burn.

What effect has cold upon the air ? It contracts it.

What is it to contract ? To draw together.

Which of the elements warms us when cold ? Fire.

What does fire produce ? Heat, etc.

How many kinds of heat are there ? Two.

Name them. Natural and artificial.

What do you mean by natural heat ? The heat of the
sun.

What do you mean by artificial heat ? The heat of a
fire, etc.

Whether is natural or artificial heat more agreeable ?
Natural.

Could we do without artificial heat ? No.

When is it absolutely necessary ? In winter, and in
cooking our food.

What is every thing called that can be set on fire ?
Inflammable.

Give me a general name for every thing we burn in the
fire ? Fuel.

What is the common fuel we use ? Coal.
 What element refreshes us when we are thirsty ?
 Water.
 Do we require water for any purpose but that of
 drinking ? Yes; washing and cooking.
 How many kinds of water are there ? Three.
 What are they ? Rain or river water, spring water,
 and sea water.
 Where does rain water come from ? The clouds.
 In what country is there scarcely any rain ? Egypt.
 What helps to supply the place of rain ? Dew.
 What taste have river and spring water ? Fresh.
 What taste has sea water ? Salt.
 What river produces the most pleasant water ? The
 river Nile.
 Which water is most transparent ? Sea water.
 Tell me something made from sea water ? Salt.

PRAISE FOR DAILY MERCIES.

Tune—“Newington.”

LORD, I would own thy tender care,
 And all thy love to me;
 The food I eat, the clothes I wear,
 Are all bestowed by thee,

’Tis thou preservest us from death,
 And danger every hour;
 I cannot draw another breath
 Unless thou give me power.

My health, and friends, and parents dear,
 To me by God are given;
 I have not any blessing here
 But what is sent from heaven.

Such goodness, Lord, and constant care,
 A child can ne’er repay;
 But may it be my daily prayer
 To love thee and obey.



THE BURNT CHILD.

A LITTLE girl whose name was Jenny, happened one day to be left in the room by herself, while her mamma went to speak to one of the servants. Jenny was four years old, and her mamma thought a girl of that age might surely be trusted by herself, without any danger of doing mischief; but Jenny very foolishly took it into her head to light a piece of paper at the candle, which soon burnt to her fingers, and when she felt it hot she let it fall. The fire then caught her frock, which directly flew to her neck and face, and burnt her terribly. She began to cry very loud; but as she often cried when she was not much hurt, nobody minded her; and she would have been burnt to death, if her mamma had not happened to come into the room again: she was very much frightened to see her little girl on fire, and taking a large green cloth that lay upon the table, she wrapt it round her to put out the flames. Poor Jenny still continued to cry, and she had then good reason; for though her mamma had saved her from being entirely burnt, she

was in such violent pain that she did not know what to do with herself. The skin was quite scorched off her neck, and one of her eyes was so bad that it was a long time before she could see with it again.

Her mamma did every thing in her power to make her well, but it was many weeks before she could get out of bed; and after she was well enough to go out of doors again, everybody was grieved to see what a sad figure she made. As she passed along the streets she often heard people say, "That is the little girl who was terribly burned, by being so foolish as to light a piece of paper at the candle."

This sad story made all the other little children who knew her, very careful never to light anything either at the fire or candle.

HOSANNA TO THE SON OF DAVID.

"Londale."

The musical score for "Hosanna to the Son of David" features four staves of music in G major and common time. The lyrics are written below each staff:

- Staff 1: Ho - san-na to the son Of
- Staff 2: David and of God! Who brought the news of
- Staff 3: pardon down, And bought it with his blood.
- Staff 4: to Christ th'a-noint-ed King, Be



ON TIME.

How is time divided? Into centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
 How many years make a century? An hundred.
 How many months a year? Twelve.
 Name them. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
 How many days in a month? Thirty.
 Has every month thirty days? Some have thirty-one, What month has less than thirty-days? February.
 How many days has February? Twenty-eight.
 Has it always twenty-eight? Sometimes twenty-nine.
 When has it twenty-nine? In leap-year.
 How often do leap-years happen? Once every four years.
 How many weeks in a year? Fifty-two.
 How many days in a week? Seven.
 Name them. Sabbath, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
 How many days in a year? Three hundred and sixty-five.
 How many hours in a day? Twenty-four.
 How many minutes in an hour? Sixty.
 How many in a half-hour? Thirty.
 How many in a quarter of an hour? Fifteen.
 How many seconds in a minute? Sixty.
 How many seasons in the year? Four.
 Name them. Spring, summer, autumn, winter.
 How long is it since time began? About six thousand years.

LESSON ON COFFEE.

LITTLE children, this that I hold in my hand is the seed of the coffee tree. It grows to the height of ten feet, and its leaves are evergreen: the blossoms are white, and remain upon the tree only two days; the fruit is red, and about the size of a small cherry. When the fruit is ripe it is gathered; after which the pulp is stripped from the seeds, and these seeds, when dried, are what we call coffee beans. These are then roasted and ground small, after which they are fit for use.—The coffee plant is a native of Arabia, but is now cultivated in the West Indies and other places.

What is this in my hand? The seed of the coffee tree.
Where does it grow? In Arabia and the West Indies
To what height does it grow? Ten or twelve feet.

What kind of leaves has it? Evergreen.

What do you mean by evergreen? Green all the year.

Are all trees so? No; the leaves of the greater part wither, and fall off in autumn.

What colour are the blossoms of the coffee tree?
White.

How long do they remain upon the tree? Only two days.

What grows upon the tree after the blossoms fall?
The fruit.

What colour is it? Red.

What does it resemble? A cherry.

When is the fruit gathered? When it is ripe.

What is done with that part of the fruit which covers the seed? It is thrown away.

After the seed is taken out and dried, is it fit for use?
No; it must first be roasted.

Anything more? Yes; ground small.

How is it prepared? It is boiled with water and milk, and sweetened with sugar.

In what country do they drink little else but coffee?
Turkey.



AMUSING RHYME.

O we're all weaving, weave, weave, weaving,
And we're all weaving, so happy and so gay;
The la'e is going fast, with a chick, chick, chick,
And the shuttle flying past, with a rickle tick, tick.
And we're all weaving, etc.

O we're all hewing, hew, hew, hewing,
And we're all hewing, so happy and so gay;
The mallet in our hand gives the thump, thump, thump,
And the chisel chips the sand with a jump, jump, jump.
And we're all hewing, etc.

O we're all sawing, saw, saw, sawing,
And we're all sawing, so happy and so gay;
The saw up and down we push, push, push,
And thro' the log it goes with a whish, whish, whish.
And we're all sawing, etc.

O we're all singing, sing, sing, singing,
And we're all singing, so happy and so gay;

We open well the lip in the sol, mi, fa,
 And merrily we skip o'er the fa, la, la, la, la.
 And we're all singing, etc.

O we're all sewing, sew, sew, sewing,
 And we're all sewing so happy and so gay;
 At sampler or at seam, there's little matter which,
 The needle and the thread go stitch, stitch, stitch.
 And we're all sewing, etc.

THE FIVE SENSES.

How many senses have we got ? Five.
 Name them. Hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and
 feeling.
 Do you hear anything just now ? Yes; we hear you
 marching.
 What are the organs of hearing ? The ears.
 Mention anything you see. The picture of a swan.
 What colour is it ? White.
 What are the organs of seeing ? The eyes.
 Mention anything you can smell. A rose.
 What are the organs of smelling ? The nostrils.
 Mention anything you can taste. A plum.
 What are the organs of tasting ? The tongue and palate.
 Mention anything you can feel. Cold.
 What are the organs of feeling ? The fingers.
 Have we the sense of feeling in any other part but the
 fingers ? Yes; all over the body.

THE SENSES.

Tune—"Hear's a health," etc.

EARS for hearing, Eyes for seeing,
 Nose for smelling, Mouth for tasting,
 Hands for touching, Nerves for feeling.



THE HORSE "DOGGY."

The Horse is a very sensible animal. Some horses seem, indeed, to have almost as much good sense as any men. As a proof of this, there was in the neighbourhood of Strathmiglo in Fife, a horse which, in passing the street of the above-mentioned village, came to a little child playing in the middle of the way. As there was not room enough to pass the child, and the driver driving far behind, the sagacious animal stopped, and took up the child by the clothes in his mouth, and set him gently to a side; and what was more, he went slowly forward, looking back all the time till he saw the wheel of the cart fairly pass the child. This is a fact. Could man have done more?

This horse was named DOGGY, and was so much admired by his master on account of his wonderful docility and good sense, that after he became old and unfit for work, his proprietor allotted him a little park of grass for himself during the summer, and plenty of corn and hay in winter, for the remaining part of his life.

Now let me ask you, what would many an unfeeling man, or even a thoughtless boy with a new whip in his hand, have done to an old horse, had he met him on a narrow road, as DOGGY met the young child ? Would he have thought of the poor horse's former services, and pitied him, and led him gently off the road ? No ; I am afraid that, instead of pitying the horse, and considering that he was worn out with age and hard labour, he would have whipped him out of the way, and called him an old useless brute to the bargain. How cruel are some men, even to those by whom they have been most faithfully served ? What a horrible thing to be a *Carter's* horse ! How often is this poor dumb animal half starved with hunger and cold ! How often is he unmercifully whipped, and that for no fault at all !

My young reader, be you kind to horses ; but go not near their heels, lest they kick you. If they do not obey it is because they do not understand what you mean; therefore whipping can do no good, but it may do much ill. Lead them and they will follow; take pains to teach them and they will learn; keep them dry and clean, and they will be healthy; give them plenty of corn and hay, and they will be strong; but never abuse them, for the Almighty will see it and be displeased.

EARLY PIETY.

A LITTLE boy about six years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. G_____, of Salisbury, was one day sitting very thoughtful. Being asked what he was thinking about, "I am thinking," said he, "of the great God of heaven, and that I must die."

THE TEMPEST.

The night is dark, The wind is high, And
rain is pour - ing from the sky, There
is no moon, the stars are gone, The
lamps are out, the fire is down.

But there is one who dwells above,
Whose looks are bright, whose name is love,
His guardian care is every where,
And those who love him need not fear.

Such was the night in Galilee,
When the disciples on the sea,
Far from the coast, by tempest toss'd,
Expected to be sunk and lost.

The Lord rebuk'd the angry seas,
And hush'd the winds and waves to peace,
He spake the word, the tempest heard,
And own'd the power of Christ the Lord.

Then let the rain in torrents pour,
And let the winds in tumult roar :—
Dark be the night, yet Christ my light
Around me shines in splendour bright.

GEOGRAPHY—EUROPE—No. 6.

WHICH is the largest country in Europe? Russia.
 How much of Europe does it occupy? Nearly the half.
 What is its capital? St. Petersburg.
 After whom is it so named? Peter the Great.
 Is Russia a mountainous country? No; level.
 What are the inhabitants of Russia called? Russians.
 Of what are they fond? Drinking and gaming.
 Are they well-informed? No; generally ignorant.
 What part of Russia is very cold? The north.
 What country is remarkable for the amber found on its shores? Prussia.
 Is education much attended to in Prussia? Yes; very much.
 What is its capital? Berlin.
 What are the people of Prussia called? Prussians.
 In what is Germany rich? In minerals.
 What do you mean by minerals? Things that have neither life nor feeling, as stones, metals.
 Which is the most commercial city in Germany? Hamburg.
 What do you mean by commercial? Trading.
 What are the people of Germany called? Germans.
 For what are they remarkable? Gravity.
 What is here meant by gravity? Seriousness.
 Has gravity any other meaning? Yes.
 What else does it mean? Weight.
 Which European country is richest in mines? Austria.
 What is its capital? Vienna.
 What country does it nearly resemble in size? France.
 What are the people of Austria called? Austrians.
 For what do they use their mines of quicksilver? Prisons for criminals.
 What is a prison? A place of confinement.
 What are criminals? Persons who break the laws of their country.



A VISIT TO THE LAMBS.

MAMMA, let's go and see the Lambs;
This warm and sunny day
I think must make them very glad,
And full of fun and play.

Ah, there they are. You pretty things!
Now, don't you run away;
I'm come on purpose with mamma,
To see you this fine day.

What pretty little heads you've got,
And such good-natur'd eyes;
And ruff of wool all round your necks—
How nicely curled it lies.

Come here my little lambkin, come,
 And lick my hand—now do;
 How silly to be so afraid—
 Indeed, I won't hurt you.

Just put your hand upon its back,
 Mamma, how nice and warm:
 There, pretty lamb, you see I don't
 Intend to do you harm.

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

THERE was a man who had reached a great age, and acquired much wealth. In the prospect of death, he determined to divide the bulk of his property equally among his three sons. But he had, besides, a jewel of great value, which he reserved for him of the three brothers, who, in the space of three months, should perform the noblest and most generous action. At the appointed time, the three young men assembled before their aged father to give an account of themselves.

The eldest said, "Father, during my absence from your house, I met an entire stranger who entrusted me with the whole of his money. He had no acknowledgment in writing from me, and could not have produced any kind of proof of the deposit; nevertheless, I faithfully refunded him the whole. Was not that praiseworthy?"

"You only did your duty," replied the old man; "your action was one of justice, not of generosity."

The second son advanced and said, "I saw a child who had fallen into a lake of water, and, at the risk of my life, I plunged in and saved it from drowning. The people who saw me can attest to the truth of what I say,"

"A good deed," observed the father, "but not a noble one; it was but the dictate of humanity."

Then came the youngest, and said, "I found my mortal enemy, who had been benighted, fast asleep, without knowing it, on the brink of a precipice; the slightest movement, on awaking, would have plunged him down the abyss; his life was in my hands. I took care to awake him with proper caution, and rescued him from the fatal spot."

"Ah! my son," exclaimed the father, embracing the generous youth, "the jewel is thy due."

This was in accordance with the instructions of Christ, who commands us to "bless them that curse us, and do good to them that despitefully use us, and persecute us." I recommend my young readers to bear in mind this noble example, and do accordingly, if they should ever be similarly circumstanced.



THE VULTURE.

WHAT kind of a bird is the vulture? A large bird of the eagle kind.
Of what colour is it? Of a yellowish brown colour.
What sort of neck has it? A long neck, and almost bare of feathers.

What other part of it is almost bare of feathers ? The head.

What kind of wings has it ? Large and very strong wings.

What kind of beak ? Partly crooked and partly straight.

With what are its legs covered ? With feathers down to the feet.

How many toes has it on each foot ? Four—three forward and one backward.

Where are vultures common ? In many parts of Europe. Are they ever seen in Britain ? No, sir.

In what countries are they found in great abundance ? In Egypt, Arabia, and many other kingdoms of Asia and Africa.

What important service do they render to the inhabitants of Egypt ? They devour all the filth and carion which might otherwise pollute the air.

What appearance have they in consequence of thus preying on dead carcases in a putrid state ? A very filthy appearance.

Of what animals are they said to destroy vast multitudes in Palestine ? Rats and mice.

In consequence of their sometimes eating so much, what do they become unable to do ? To fly away.

To what animals are the vultures great enemies ? To serpents.

What way are they said to check the increase of crocodiles ? By destroying their eggs.

What sort of places do they haunt ? Desolate places.

Where do they make their nests ? In the most remote and inaccessible rocks.

Where do they perch at night ? On some lofty rock, or high tree, with the wings partly expanded.

HEARING PRAYER.

If we wish God to hear our prayers, we must see that we always hear His word.—*By. Hopkins*

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Who was John the Baptist ? The forerunner of Jesus Christ.

What do you mean by a forerunner ? One who goes before to prepare the way.

What way did John prepare ? The minds of the Jews for the coming of Jesus Christ.

Who foretold that he would do this ? Isaiah, xl. 3, 4.

Who was John's father ? Zacharias. What was he ? A priest. What is a priest ? One who offers sacrifices to God.

What was his mother's name ? Elizabeth.

Were they good people ? Yes.

What does the Bible say about them ? That they were both righteous before God.

What more ? That they walked in all the commandments and ordinances of God, blameless.

Who informed them of John's birth ? An angel.

What was the angel's name ? Gabriel.

Who called him John ? The angel.

What more did he say ? That he was not to drink wine or strong drink.

What more ? That he was to be filled with the Holy Ghost from his birth.

Where did John begin to preach ? In the wilderness of Judea.

Did he do anything more than preach ? Yes; he baptized.

Where did he baptize ? In the river Jordon.

Can you tell me any particular person whom he baptized there ? Jesus Christ.

What happened when he baptized Jesus Christ ? The heavens were opened.

What more ? The Holy Ghost descended like a dove, and abode upon him.

What more ? A voice from Heaven said, This is my beloved son in whom I am well pleased.

By what other name is John called ? Elijah.

Why is he called Elijah ? Because he bore a close resemblance to him.

In what did John resemble Elijah ? Heavenly-mindedness.
 What more ? In his temperate manner of living.
 What more ? In his boldness in reproofing sin.
 Who was Elijah ? One of the Old Testament prophets,
 who was taken to heaven without tasting death.
 Of what was John's raiment made ? Camel's hair.
 What had he about his loins ? A girdle.
 Of what was it made ? Leather.
 What was his food ? Locusts and wild honey.
 What death did John die ? He was beheaded.
 Who caused him to be beheaded ? Herod.
 Was this a very wicked action ? Yes; very wicked indeed.
 At whose request did Herod cause John to be beheaded ? At the wicked request of his niece.
 With what had she pleased Herod ? Dancing.

VOICE OF SPRING.

Hark, hark, the voice of spring, Woods and
 fields with echoes ring, While the birds so
 sweet - ly sing; Mu - sic floats in
 joy - ous notes, From many a tune- ful string.

Hark, hark, the voice of spring;
 Busy bees are on the wing,
 None but drones are slumbering;
 Children too should learn to do
 Every useful thing.

Hark, hark, the voice of spring;
 From the flowers the breezes bring
 Many a fragrant offering;
 Emblem true, of incense due
 To Zion's glorious king.



DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND BOY.

SOME time ago the Duke of Buccleuch, in one of his walks, purchased a cow from a person in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, and left orders to send it to his place the following morning. According to agreement the cow was sent; and the Duke happening to be in dishabille, and walking in the avenue, spied a little fellow ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy, not knowing the Duke, bawled out to him, "Heh, mun, come here and gie's a han' wi' the beast." The Duke saw the

mistake, and determined on having a joke with the little fellow. Pretending therefore not to understand him, the Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance; at last he cries (in a tone of apparent distress,) come here, mun, and help us, and as sure's ony thing I'll gi'e you the half o' what I get." This last solicitation had the desired effect; the Duke went and lent a helping hand. "And now," said the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think you'll get for this job?" "Ou I dinna ken," said the boy, "but I am sure o' something; for the folk up by at the house are guid to a' bodies." As they approached the house, the Duke darted from the boy, and entered by another way. He called a servant, put a sovereign into his hand, saying, "Give that to the boy that has brought the cow." The Duke returned to the avenue, and was soon rejoined by the boy. "Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke. "A shilling," said the boy; "and there's the half o't t'ye." "But you surely got more than a shilling?" said the Duke. "No," said the boy with the utmost earnestness; "as sure's death that's a' I got; and d'y'e no' think it's plenty?" "I do not," said the Duke; "there must be some mistake: and as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you'll return with me, I think I'll get you more." The boy consented, back they went. The Duke rung the bell and ordered all the servants to be assembled. "Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point out the person that gave you the shilling." "It was that chap there wi' the white apron," pointing to the butler. The delinquent confessed, fell on his knees, and attempted an apology; but the Duke interrupting him, indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign, and quit his service instantly. "You have lost," said the Duke, "your shilling, your situation, and your character, by your covetousness; learn, henceforth, that honesty is the best policy." The boy by this time recognised his assistant in the person of the Duke, and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there, and provided for at his own expense.



SUMMER SONG.

Come, come, come,
The summer now is here;
Come out among the flowers,
And make some pretty bowers.
Come, come, come,
The summer now is here.

Come, come, come,
The summer now is here;
Come cull the sweetest posies,
The violets and the roses.
Come, come, come,
The summer now is here.

Come, come, come,
The summer now is here;
Come ramble in the bushes,
And hear the merry thrushes.

Come, come, come,
The summer now is here.

**JESUS WAS BORN IN BETHLEHEM OF
JUDEA.**

Plymouth.

Shepherds keep - ing watch by night,

Saw a - round a glo - rious light;

Heard an an - gel then pro - claim,

"Christ is born in Beth - le - hem."

Soon by many a heav'nly tongue,
"Glory be to God," was sung;
"Peace on earth, good will to men,—
Christ is born in Bethlehem."

Joyful tidings to mankind!
Richest grace they now my find;
Children too, this grace may claim,
"Christ is born in Bethlehem."



THE AFFECTIONATE PARROT.

parrots were confined together in a large cage. In which held their food was put at the bottom of the cage. They commonly sat on the same perch, one beside each other. Whenever one of them went down for food the other always followed; and they had eaten enough, they hastened together to the highest perch of the cage.

They lived four years in this state of confinement, and always showed a strong affection for each other. At the end of this time the female grew very weak, and all the marks of old age. Her legs swelled, and she was no longer able to go to the bottom of the cage to take her food; but her companion went and fetched it to her. He carried it in his bill, and emptied it into her mouth.

The affectionate bird continued to feed his mate in this manner for four months. But her weakness

increased every day. At last she was unable to sit on the perch; and remained crouched at the bottom of the cage. Sometimes she tried to get up to the lower perch, but was not able.

Her companion did all he could to assist her. He often took hold of the upper part of her wing with his bill, and tried to draw her up to him. His looks and his motions showed a great desire to help her, and to make her sufferings less.

But the sight was still more affecting when the female was dying. Her distressed companion went round and round her a long time, without stopping. He tried at last to open her bill, that he might give her some food. His trouble increased every moment. He went to and from her with the utmost appearance of distress. Sometimes he made the most mournful cries; at other times he fixed his eyes on his mate, and was silent; but his looks showed the deepest sorrow. His companion at length died, and this affectionate and interesting bird grew weaker and weaker from that time, and lived only a few months.

This is an affecting lesson to teach us to be kind and loving, and very helpful to one another; and to those persons in particular who are nearly connected with us, and who stand in need of our assistance.

ON ANGELS.

Who created Angels ? God.
 When did he create them ? When time began.
 When did time begin ? At the creation of the world.
 What were all angels when created ? Holy and happy spirits.
 Where was their dwelling-place ? In heaven.
 Are they all holy and happy still ? No; there are wicked angels now.
 Where is their dwelling-place ? In hell.

Who is chief of the wicked angels ? Satan.
 What is he sometimes called ? Beelzebul.
 Did Christ die to save wicked angels ? No; to save men only.

Who were God's messengers ? The holy angels.
 What are they continually doing ? Waiting on God and praising him.
 With what do they cover their faces when they appear before him ? Their wings.

Who told the Virgin Mary she was to be the mother of Jesus ? An angel.

To whom did an angel make known Christ's birth ? To the shepherds of Bethlehem.

Whoon did an angel warn to flee with Jesus and his mother into Egypt ? Joseph.

What did angels do when Christ was tempted by Satan ? They ministered unto him.

Who appeared to him in his agony in the garden of Gethsemane ? An angel.

What did the angel do ? Strengthened him.

What did an angel do when Christ rose from the dead ? Rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre.

To whom did this angel make known Christ's resurrection ? To Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James.

To whom did two angels speak when Jesus ascended into heaven ? To his disciples.

What did they tell them ? That Jesus would come again, in the same way as he had departed.

When will he come again ? At the last day.

What will he do when he comes ? Judge the world.

Who will come with him ? The holy angels.

What will they do ? Divide the just from the unjust.

Over whom does God appoint them to watch in this world ? His own children.

Who are his children ? The righteous.

What do the angels do when the righteous die ? Carry their souls into heaven.—Luke, xvi. 22.

WHEN PHÆBUS' GOLDEN RAY.

When Phœbus' gol-den ray Illumes the
 east-ern sky, And brightly shines the day, The
 hour of school is nigh; Then off we go, nor
 sad nor slow, As blythe and gay, as month of
 May, And all we meet with joy we greet, And
 pass a - long a mer - ry throng, For O! we
 love the happy, happy school, The happy school, the
 hap- py school, The hap- py, hap - py school.

And when our tasks are o'er,
 And com'd is every rule,
 Our hearts we then outpour
 In praises of the school.
 The happy school, the joyous school,
 Where none are sad, but all are glad—
 Kings cannot be more gay than we,
 While thus we sound, in merry round,
 The praises of the happy school;
 The praiser, etc.



THE DOG.

WHAT does this represent? A dog.
 What kind of creatures are dogs? Very faithful, useful creatures.
 What are they often kept to guard? Houses and gardens.
 What are those people called who go into houses and gardens and steal the goods? Thieves.

Is it not a sad thing when people take that which is not their own? Yes.

Which of God's commandments do those break who steal? The eighth.

If naughty men try to get into the house or garden where the dog is kept, what will he do? Bark and make a great noise.

And what will that do? Waken his master and frighten the naughty men away.

Do dogs like evil or wicked-looking men? No.

What will he not suffer them to come near? His master's house.

Mention to me some of the different kinds of dogs. The shepherd's dog, the greyhound, etc.

For what is the shepherd's dog used? To take care of the sheep.

For what is the greyhound used? To hunt hares.

How many teeth has the dog? Forty-two.

What are young dogs called? Whelps or puppies.

How many days is it before they can see? Ten.

If you had a dog how would you treat him? Kindly.

What way would you treat him kindly? By giving him plenty of food.

Do those boys treat dogs kindly who whip them and throw stones at them? No.

What kind of boys are they that would hurt poor dogs? Cruel boys.

ON MONEY.

WHAT are coins? Stamped money.

What metals are made into coins? Gold, silver, and copper.

What are the general copper coins? Farthings, half-pence, and pence.

How many farthings are in a penny? Four.

What are silver coins called? Sixpences, shillings, half-crowns, and crowns.

What is a shilling worth? Twelve pence.

What is a half-crown worth? Two shillings and six-pence, or thirty pence.

What is a crown worth? Five shillings, or sixty pence.

What are the gold coins? Guineas, half-guineas, sovereigns, and half-sovereigns.

What is a guinea worth? Twenty-one shillings.

What is a half-guinea worth? Ten shillings and six-pence.

How many shillings would you give me for a sovereign? Twenty.

For a half-sovereign? Ten.

Is there any other kind of money? Yes; paper-money.

What do you mean by paper-money? Bank notes.

What are bank notes worth? The sums written on them.

Should we love money? No.

What does the Bible declare the love of money to be? The root of all evil.

What should we do to obtain money? We should work.

If we have more of it than we can use, what should we do with it? Apply it to good purposes.

What is one called who has money but will not take the use of it? A miser.

One who wastes his money? A spendthrift.

One who takes care of it? A prudent man.

What is one called who has plenty of money? A rich man.

One who has no money? A poor man.

Is a rich man always happy? No.

Is a poor man always miserable? No.

One who changes money? A changer.

One who takes too much for the use of money? An usurer.

Where are the gold, silver, and copper coins made?

At the mint.

Where is the mint? In London.

LESSON ON GRAMMAR—No. 2.

NOUNS are divided into singular and plural, according as one or more things are meant; one being singular, and every other number plural.

Nouns are also divided by what is called gender, into masculine, feminine, and neuter; all male animals being called masculine, all females feminine, and every thing without life neuter; which means neither.

When one noun is the property of another, the first is said to be in the possessive case.*

Adjectives have two degrees of comparison, as we say, Tom is tall, which is the quality of tallness possessed by the noun Tom; we then compare him to James and John, by which we find that James is taller, and John is the tallest; taller and tallest being the two degrees of comparison.

Little children what is this ? A ball.

What is the word ball called in grammar ? A noun. How do you know it is a noun ? Because it is the name of a thing, and all names of things are nouns.

Is it singular or plural ? Singular.

How so ? Because there is only one.

Well, here are three balls, are these singular ? No; plural, because there are now more than one.

Do these balls belong to the masculine or feminine gender ? To neither, because they have no life.

Do they belong to no gender ? Yes; to the neuter.

When you say a noun is neuter, what do you mean ?

That it is neither masculine nor feminine.

What is the word Ann ? A noun.

Masculine or feminine ? Feminine.

In what case will it be, if I say Ann's hat ? We cannot tell.

Whose property is the hat ? Ann's.

* This applies to all words which form their possessive by adding an apostrophe. It is the teacher's business to explain to the children the other method of forming the possessive, viz., by *of*.

When one noun is the property of another, in what case is the first ? The possessive; Ann is in the possessive case, because the hat is her property.

What colour are these balls ? White.

What is white in grammar ? An adjective.

How do you know it is an adjective ? Because it expresses the colour of the balls.

Compare white ? White, whiter, whitest.

How many degrees of comparison are there ? Two; whiter and whitest.

Is white not a degree of comparison ? No; it is only the simple quality before it is compared.



THE REIN-DEER.

Tune—"The Laird o' Cockpen."

O LAPLAND climes are cold and drear,
And snow lies there through all the year;
But heaven has there the Rein-deer sent,
Which makes the people quite content.

When on a journey they do go,
He draws them smoothly o'er the snow;
His flesh do serve them for their food,
His skin makes clothing warm and good.

They of his tallow candles make,
His bones for chairs and stools they take;
Their pins, their needles and their thread,
Are from this useful creature made.

And thus, although 'tis strange indeed,
This beast supplies their every need;
Which shows how good, how kind, how wise,
Is He who reigns above the skies.

HARK, THE BELL.

Hark, the bell, Hear it swell, Sounding thro' the
 woods and fields, Echo - ing o'er the hills and
 dales, 'Tis Sab - bath day, Do not
 stray, Do not work or play.

Hark, the bell, hear it swell,
 Sounding through the woods and fields,
 Echoing o'er the hills and dales,
 'Tis Sabbath day, don't delay,
 Learn the heavenly way.

Hark, the bell, hear it swell,
 Sounding through the woods and fields,
 Echoing o'er the hills and dales,
 'Tis Sabbath day, sing and pray,
 Listen and obey.



THE OSTRICH.

WHICH is the largest bird ? The Ostrich.
 How tall do travellers say it is ? As tall as a man on horseback.
 What was the height of some of those which were brought to England ? Seven feet high.
 What do the Arabs call the ostrich ? The camel bird.
 Why do they call it the camel bird ? On account of its great strength and size, etc.

What sort of head has the ostrich ? Like a duck's.
What sort of eye has it ? Somewhat like a man's.
What sort of neck ? Like a swan's, but much longer.
Mention something more about its neck. When young
it is bare, but when full grown it is beautifully covered
with red feathers.
What sort of legs has it ? Long legs covered with
scales.
What sort of feet has it ? Exceedingly strong, pointed,
and angular.
How many toes has it ? Two toes on each foot, placed
forward,
Of what part is the ostrich a native ? The torrid regions
of Africa.
What do you mean by torrid ? Hot.
What part does the ostrich choose to live in ? The most
solitary and frightful deserts.
Are they numerous in these deserts ? Yes; they are
frequently seen in flocks.
What appearance have they when seen in flocks ? That
of a regiment of cavalry.
Do men hunt the ostrich ? Yes.
For what purpose do they hunt it ? For the sake of
its feathers.
What do they do with its feathers ? The white feathers
in its wings and tail are worn by the ladies in their
hats.
When the ostrich is first started, what does it do ? It
raises itself upon its toes, and spreading its wings,
raises them up and down with great quickness.
Can the ostrich run fast ? Yes; the swiftest Arabian
horse cannot come up with it.
What does the Bible say about the swiftness of the
ostrich ? What time she lifteth up herself on high,
she scorneth the horse and his rider, Job xxxix, 18.
What is the general character of the ostrich ? That it
is stupid, cruel, and forgetful.
What is said of the cruelty of the ostrich ? That it
will leave its eggs or young ones on the least trivial
noise, and never return.

What does the Bible say about the cruelty of the ostrich ? That she is hardened against her young ones as though they were not hers, Job xxxix, 16. In what state are the young ones frequently found ? Half-starved, struggling and moaning like distressed orphans for their mother.

What is said of the stupidity of the ostrich ? When it is fatigued and closely pursued, it will thrust its head in the sand or a thicket and imagine that it is safe.

What does the Bible say about its stupidity ? God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding, Job xxxix, 17.

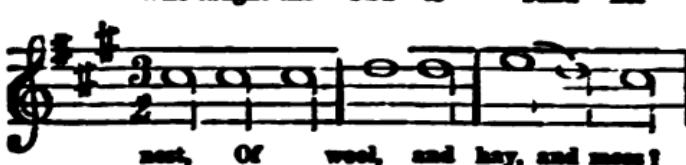
What does the Bible say about her forgetfulness ? That she leaveth her eggs in the earth and forgetteth that the foot may crush them, Job xxxix, 14, 15.

What food does the ostrich eat ? Hair, grass, stones, and iron; almost anything.

What do the Arabians say about it ? That it never drinks.

ON INSTINCT.

Proper.



best, And lay the twigs a - cross !

Who taught the bu - sy bee to

fly A - mongst the sweet - est flow'rs ?

And lay her store of ho - ney

by, To eat in win - ter hours.

Who taught the little ants the way
 Their narrow holes to bore,
 And through the pleasant summer's day
 To gather up their store ?

'Twas God who taught them all the way,
 And gave their little skill,
 And teaches children when they pray,
 To do his holy will.



THE CAT.

How many kinds of cats are there ? Two.
What are they called ? Wild and tame.
Can you give me another name for a tame cat ? A
domestic cat.
Why is it called domestic ? Because it belongs to the
house.
Whether is a cat more fond of the house or the people
who live in it ? More fond of the house.
For what purpose do people keep cats ? For killing
rats and mice.
Is it right to kill rats and mice ?
Why so ? Because they eat and destroy our meal.
What do cats like best to eat ? Flesh.
What are they therefore called ? Carnivorous.
What do they like best to drink ? Sweet-milk.
What are the two crimes of which cats are most guilty ?
Scratching and thieving.
What places do cats like best to sleep on ? Soft and
warm places.
What do cats not like ? Bad smells.

Whether do they see better by night or by day ? By night.

Of what colour are cats ? Of different colours.

Are both wild and tame of different colours ? No; only the tame.

Of what colour are wild cats ? Of a deep red.

Are all people fond of cats?

What king fainted at the sight of a cat ? Henry III., king of France.

For what are cats remarkable ? For cleanliness.

How long do cats live ? About twelve years.

On what part does a cat light when it falls ? Its feet.

What are young cats called ? Kittens.

THE CAT.

Scotch air.



I ve - ry gent - ly will play; She will
 sit by my side and I'll give her some food, And she'll
 love me be - cause I am gen - tle and good.

H Y M N.

Tune—"Pletry."

My heart's desire on things below,
 Lord, may I never place,
 But seek those joys which ever flow
 From thy unbounded grace.

This world no pleasure can impart,
 But such as sin doth stain—
 While those who truly love the Lord
 To heavenly joys attain.

Thou, Lord, alone such joys canst give,
 O grant them unto me;
 That while I in this world do live,
 I truly blest may be.

And when my life comes to an end,
 And stretch'd in death I lie,
 O may my spirit then ascend
 To thee, my God, on high.

D A N I E L.

Of what country was Daniel a native ? Of the land of Judea. To what country was he taken captive ? To Babylon. By whom ? By Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

For what was Daniel distinguished in Babylon ? For his wisdom. To what office was he appointed by Nebuchadnezzar ? To be ruler over the whole province of Babylon.

For what reason did Nebuchadnezzar thus advance Daniel ? Because he explained his two dreams.

What other thing did Daniel interpret when in Babylon ? The writing upon the palace wall. Who was king of Babylon at that time ? Belshazzar.

Who was king of Babylon after Belshazzar ? Darius. To what situation was Daniel advanced by Darius ? To be the third ruler in the kingdom.

What do we find the other rulers doing to Daniel soon after this ? Conspiring against him to get an idolatrous law made.

And then of what do we find them accusing him ? Of breaking the law.

And what do they get done to him for breaking it ? They get him cast into the lion's den.

Did the lions kill him ? No.

Who delivered him from them ? God sent his angel and shut their mouths.

Why did God do this ? To show that Daniel was innocent of any thing for which he deserved to be cast into the den of lions.

Of whose death did Daniel prophecy ? Of the death of Christ.

Of what doctrine did he also prophecy ? Of the resurrection of the dead.

To what did he say the righteous would arise ? To everlasting life.

What more did he say about the righteous ? That they will shine as the brightness of the firmament for ever and ever.



THE BOY WHO WAS GOING TO THROW A STONE AT A BIRD.

One day as I was taking a walk in the field, I saw a pretty little bird sitting on the branch of a tree. It was singing so prettily, and hopping about from branch to branch, and seemed to be so very happy. Whilst I was looking at it, I saw a little boy come into the field, and as soon as he saw the pretty bird, he stooped down and took up a stone to throw at the poor little bird. Now, I do not know why he meant to throw the stone at the little bird, for I am quite sure the bird had done him no harm, and even if it had, it did not know any better, and therefore he should not hurt the poor little bird. But before he had thrown the stone at the bird I said to him, Little boy, don't hurt that pretty bird, you would not like any one to throw a stone at you. So the little boy let the stone fall from his hand and ran away.

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF A DOG.

The following anecdote is a striking instance of that sagacity and attachment which so justly contribute to make the dog a favourite:—

Those valleys or glens which intersect the Grampian mountains are chiefly inhabited by shepherds. One of these, on going to view his flocks happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant of three years old. After traversing his pasture for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a hill, that he might have a more extensive view of his flocks. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to leave it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he reached the top, when the sky was suddenly darkened by one of those thick mists which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains, as, in the space of a few minutes, almost to turn day into night.

The anxious father hastened back to find his child, but, owing to the unusual darkness, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless search of many hours, he was overtaken by night, and therefore obliged to go home without finding him. Besides his child he had lost his dog, an animal which had faithfully attended him for years.

Next morning by day-break, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbours, set out in search of his child; but after searching a whole day, they found him not. On returning to his house in the evening, he found that the dog he had lost the day before had been home, and on receiving a piece of bread had instantly gone off again. For several days the shepherd renewed his search for his child, and still, on returning home at evening, he found that the dog had been home, and on receiving his usual allowance of bread, had instantly disappeared.

Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained next day at home; and when the dog as usual departed with his piece of bread, he followed him to a cataract at some distance from the spot on which he left his child. Down this rugged and almost perpendicular descent the dog instantly made his way, and at last disappeared in a cave at the bottom. The

shepherd with difficulty followed him; but on entering the cave what were his emotions when he beheld his infant eating with much satisfaction, the bread which the dog had just brought him, while the faithful animal stood by eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacency and pleasure! He appears never to have quitted the child by night nor by day, except when it was necessary to go for its food, and even then he was always seen running to the cottage and from it at full speed.

MARCHING LINES.

We'll all keep our pla - cca, And

make no wry fa - cca, And say all our

les - sons Dis - tinct - ly and slow: For

if we don't do it, Our teacher will know it, And

in - to the cor - ner We surely shall go.

COVETOUS SERVANT.

It is recorded of Edward III., that one day, being laid upon his bed, one of his servants, not knowing he was in the room, stole some money out of a chest he found open, which the king allowed him to carry off, without saying a word. But so much was he under the influence of a covetous disposition, that he soon returned and made a second attempt; when the king called out to him "Sirrah, you had best be satisfied with what you have got, for if my chamberlain come and catch you, he will not only take away what you have stolen, but also whip you severely."

In this instance, we cannot but admire the forbearance of the king; but who does not, at the same time, utterly abhor the sinful conduct of this vile thief? What meanness to covet and take what is not our own! "Thou shalt not steal," is the command of the just and great God, "whose eye is everywhere beholding the evil and the good."

H Y M N .

Tune—"Wells."

CHRIST caused the deaf his voice to hear;
The dumb proclaimed their Saviour near;
The blind rejoiced to have their sight;
The lame did leap with great delight.

Diseases at his bidding fled,
And life revisited the dead;
He bade the raging tempest flee—
He calmly walked upon the sea.

And wond'ring multitudes he fed,
With a few fish and loaves of bread:
By his own power he left the grave,
To which he stooped our souls to save;

And num'rous witnesses record
The resurrection of our Lord.



ON GRASS.

With what is the surface of the earth covered ? With grass.

Is there but one kind of grass ? No; many.

Name some of them. Wheat, oats, maize, barley, rice, rye, flax, etc.

Mention some things they have in common. Roots, stems, leaves, husks, seeds, etc.

Where is the root situated ? In the earth, from which it draws nourishment to support the plant.

What is the stem ? That part which proceeds from the roots and supports the leaves, seeds, etc.

For what use are the seeds ? To propagate the plant.

And the leaves and husks ? To protect the seeds.

Which of these is most useful to man ? The seeds of all but the flax.

What part of the flax do we use ? The fibres of the stem.

What are the fibres ? Threads.

What use do we make of them ? They are first spun into yarn, and then woven into cloth.

What is the cloth called ? Linen.

What use is made of the seeds of wheat ? The miller grinds them into flour, and the baker makes the flour into bread.

What is it called then ? Wheaten bread.

Into what are the oats ground ? Meal.

What is made from the meal ? Porridge and oaten cakes.

What does maize resemble ? Coarse oats.

Where does it grow ? Chiefly in America.

What is made from barley ? Bread, beer, and ardent spirits.

Where does rice grow ? In warm countries.

For what do we chiefly use it ? Puddings.

What use do we make of the different sorts of rye ?

With some we feed cattle, and of some we make bread.

Do all nations make use of some sort of bread ? Yes.

Of what do the Laplanders make their bread ? Dried fish and bark of trees.

In what part of the world does a fruit resembling bread grow upon the trees ? In the South Sea Islands.

What promise does God make to his people concerning bread ? That their bread shall be given them, and their water shall be sure.

Who is the bread of life ? Jesus Christ.

A CHILD'S LOVE TO JESUS.

THE mother of a little girl attending an infant school in Glasgow, having occasion to be occupied in the bedroom one afternoon, gave her son, a child of four months old, to the care of her daughter, who appeared very anxious to attract the attention of her little brother so as not to interrupt her mother in her vocation. While addressing the infant, her heart seemed as if burning with affection towards him: and she was overheard saying, "William, I love you well—Eliza, I love you well—and mother, I love you well, too; but I love Jesus Christ far better."—Matt. x. 37. "He that loveth," etc.

THE FALLING RAIN.

Tune—Robin Hood.

The falling rain will us detain, From getting
out to play; But why complain, by this we gain, A
lesson more to - day. Then follow follow me, and
let us all agree, And we'll some pastime see; For in-
stead of the swing, we will all join and sing, And the
time pass mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly. And the
time pass mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly.

The drops are small, and quickly fall
 To fertilize the ground,
 Then round the wall so fresh and tall.
 The plants and flowers are found.
 Then follow, etc.

The clouds that fly along the sky
 Collect the watery store,
 And to supply the earth when dry,
 Thus out their torrents pour.
 Then follow, etc.

Wise men agree that from the sea
 The vapours chiefly rise;
 When once set free, unseen they flee,
 And gather in the skies.
 Then follow etc.

When vapours freeze, by slow degrees
 They fall as fleecy snow:
 But hail is rain congeal'd again,
 When dropping down below.
 Then follow, etc.

ON MIRACLES.

WHAT is a miracle ? A wonderful thing that man cannot do without the power of God.
 Who wrought miracles ? The prophets, Jesus Christ, and his apostles.
 Who was the first prophet that wrought miracles ? Moses.
 What was the first miracle that Christ performed ? He turned water into wine.
 What was the last he performed before his death ? Healing the high priest's servant's ear.
 What was the last he performed before he ascended up on high ? Causing a great draught of large fishes to be caught.

Who gave the apostles power to work miracles ? Jesus Christ.

Who gave Jesus Christ power to work miracles ? No one, for he has all power in heaven and on earth.

Why did he work miracles ? To prove that he was the Son of God.

Why did the apostles work miracles ? To convince men that they were the messengers of God.

Are there any miracles wrought now ? No.

Why ? Because they are not necessary.



THE CHARITABLE SISTERS.

PEOPLE who love to serve and oblige others, can find many ways of doing it, which selfish unkind people do not think of.

Some little girls who were sisters, and whose parents were rich, had a full glass of good wine allowed them every day. They said one to another, "We are strong and healthy; we can do without wine. We will very often save our wine and pour it into a bottle for poor people who are sick. They cannot afford to buy wine

even when the doctor tells them that it would do them more good than many medicines. When we have money, we will give them some money also; or we will buy things for them that they want."

These good girls did as they said. When they heard that any of their poor neighbours were sick, and that wine would do them good, they were glad to have a bottle ready for them. The poor people loved them and were very thankful to them.

When these good children grew up, they had a great deal of time and money to spend as they pleased. Then they saved their wine as they used to do; they worked for poor people; they taught little girls to read, and write, and sew, and gave them books and clothes; and did all the good they could to the poor whom they knew.

MORNING PRAYER.

Tune—"Shirland."

LORD, teach us how to pray,
And give us grace to ask—
Or all we seek, or think, or say,
Will be an irksome task.

The Holy Spirit send,
Our bosoms to inspire,
Then shall our morning prayer ascend
With pure and warm desire.

Teach us to find our bliss
In earnest, fervent prayer—
For where we pray our Saviour is,
And bliss is only there.

O may we ever live
Where Jesus loves to stay—
To him our hearts and worship give,
And without ceasing pray.



WINTER SONG.

Haste thee, winter, haste away,
Far too long has been thy stay—
Far too long thy winds have roar'd,
Snows have beat and rain have pour'd.
Haste thee, winter, haste away,
Far too long has been thy stay.

Haste thee, winter, haste away,
Let me feel the spring-tide ray;
Let the fields be green again;
Quickly end thy dreary reign.
Haste thee, winter, haste away,
Far too long has been thy stay.

Haste thee, winter, haste away,
 Let the spring come, bright and gay !
 Let thy chilling breezes flee,
 Dreary winter, haste from me.

Haste thee, winter, haste away,
 Far too long has been thy stay.

HYMN.

Sir Roland.

Be - hold the morn - ing sun
 Be - gins his glo - rious way ;
 His beams through all the na-tions run ,
 And life and light eon . vey .

But where the gospel comes
 It spreads diviner light ;
 It calls dead sinners from their tombs ,
 And gives the blind their sight .

My gracious God, how plain
 Are thy directions given !
 Oh ! may I never hear in vain ,
 But find the way to heaven .

ON THE ZONES.

Is the heat the same over all the earth ? No.
 Where is it the greatest ? At the equator.
 What is the equator ? A line supposed to be drawn
 round the middle of the earth.
 What parts of the world are the coldest ? The poles.
 How many poles are there ? Two,
 Name them. North and South.
 How many zones are there ? Five.
 Name them. One torrid, two temperate, and two
 frigid zones.
 What does zone mean ? A belt.
 What does torrid mean ? Burning.
 Where does the torrid zone lie ? On each side of the
 equator.
 What does temperate mean ? Neither too cold nor too
 hot.
 Where do the temperate zones lie ? Between the
 torrid and frigid.
 What does frigid mean ? Frozen.
 Where do the frigid zones lie ? Between the temperate
 zones and the poles.
 What would we feel at the torrid zone ? Great heat.
 What would we get there to eat ? The finest fruits.
 What kind of trees would we see ? The tallest trees.
 What kind of men would we see ? Black men.
 What kind of beasts are there ? The largest beasts.
 What would we feel in the frigid zones ? Great cold.
 Of what are the people's clothes there made ? Beasts'
 skins.
 What animals would we see ? Rein-deer, white bears,
 whales, etc.
 What kind of men would we see ? Very little men.
 What do they sometimes use for corn ? The bark of
 trees.
 In what zone do we live ? The north temperate zone.
 In what country ? Scotland.
 Are all countries in the temperate zones equally warm ?
 No.

Why not ? They are warm or cold, as they are near to
the torrid, or to the frigid regions.

What causes the difference of heat ? The distance of
the sun.

THE ZONES.

Tune—"The Legacy."

THE Torrid zone is very hot,
And there the finest fruits are got;
There, too, the largest beasts are found
That creep or walk upon the ground:
The people are of blackish hue,
They weakly are, and lazy too;
All winter they have rain throughout,
In summer they have constant drought.

The Frigid zones are very cold,
And men can scarcely live we're told;
The snow for most part of the year,
Does lie upon the ground we hear;
The people few and dwarfish are;
They have no grain on which to fare;
Their summer's short, their winter's long,
Their animals hardy are and strong.

The Temperate zones do lie between
The other two, as may be seen
By looking at a map or chart,
You'll find them in the proper part;
In cold and heat they're not severe,
And seasons four complete the year:
The people healthy are and fair,
None else with them we can compare.

THE flower of youth never looks so well as when it
bends to the Sun of righteousness.

THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE.

LORD NUGENT, in his recent and very interesting publication, "Lands, Classical and Sacred," has given an application of the words which at once proves the fitness of the expression for the subject our Saviour had in view. Lord Nugent describes himself as about to walk out of Hebron through the large gate, when his companions, seeing a train of camels approaching, desired him to go through "the eye of the needle;" in other words the small side gate. This his lordship conceives to be a common expression, and explanatory of our Saviour's words; "for," he adds, "the sumpter camel cannot pass through, unless with great difficulty, and stripped of his load, his trappings, and his merchandise."



THE LITTLE PEACEMAKER.

THE mistress of an infant school perceiving a trifling dispute between two boys, and not being able to ascertain which was the most in fault, desired the little boys to shake hands and kiss each other in token

of reconciliation. One of them (who had a sister about three years of age in the school) hesitated. When his sister saw it, she went up to the boys, put their hands together, and looking at her brother, said, "Come, Henry, kiss him." Henry soon yielded to his sister's request, and the boys became good friends. The little sister kissed her brother, and looked as happy as if conscious of the blessing pronounced on the peacemakers.—Matt. v. 9. The whole school seemed deeply impressed, and there was the most profound silence. The mistress enquired, "What had children better do than quarrel?" nearly all in one voice answered, "Love one another."

AGAINST ANGER AND IMPATIENCE.

Tune—"Newington."

WHEN, for some little insult given,
My angry passions rise,
I'll think how Jesus came from heaven,
And bore his injuries.

He was insulted every day,
Though all his words were kind;
But nothing men could do or say
Disturbed his heavenly mind.

Not all the wicked scoffs he heard
Against the truths he taught,
Excited one reviling word,
Or one revengeful thought.

And when upon the cross he bled,
With all his foes in view,
"Father, forgive them," Jesus said,
"They know not what they do."

Dear Saviour! may I learn of thee
 My temper to amend—
 But speak that pardoning word for me
 Whenever I offend.

LESSONS ON GRAMMAR.—No. 3.

How many cases have nouns and pronouns ? Three;
 nominative, possessive, and objective.

Name all the pronouns in the nominative case. I,
 thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.

For what are pronouns used ? To avoid repeating
 the noun.

Is it right to say, The master is kind, for the master
 loves us ? No; the master is kind, for he loves us.

Which is the pronoun ? He.

When the noun is in the possessive case, in what case
 is the pronoun ? The possessive also.

Correct "John eats John's apples." John eats his
 apples.

Name all the pronouns in the possessive case. Mine,
 thine, his, her, its, ours, yours, theirs.

When are nouns and pronouns in the nominative and
 objective case ? When joined to verbs.

Whether is the objective before or after the verb ?
 Generally after; as, I saw him; him being the
 objective.

Name all the pronouns in the objective case. Me,
 thee, him, her, it, us, you, them.

Are there any other pronouns ? Yes; who, which,
 and that, generally called relative pronouns.

Name a verb. To dance.

How do you know it is a verb ? Because it is the
 doing of something.

Any more ? To read, to write, to laugh, to cry, etc.

How many persons have verbs ? Three; I, thou, he;
 first, second, third.

Apply these persons to the verb, to dance. I dance,
 thou dances, he dances.

How many tenses have verbs? Three; the present,
the past, and the future.
 What is the present? Just now.
 The past? Some time gone by.
 The future? Some time to come.
 Have verbs but one number? No; two; singular
and plural, to agree with their nominatives.
 Is it right to say we was? No; we were.
 How so? Because the nominative we is plural, and
the verb must also be plural.
 What relation do adverbs bear to verbs? The same
that adjectives bear to nouns.
 Mention an adverb. Well.
 Apply it to a verb. He dances well.
 How do you know that well is an adverb? Because it
tells us how he dances, viz., well.

INFANT GRATITUDE.

Queen's Anthem.

Thanks un - to you we owe, Who such an
 interest show, In in - fant schools. O that your
 wish - es may Be gra - ti - fi'd this day,
 In see - ing us o - bey Our mor-al rules.

Thanks is a poor return
 For all that we may learn
 In Infant Schools;
 But this is all your prayer,
 That here we may prepare,
 Our future lives to square
 By scripture rules.



LESSONS ON OBJECTS.—No. 4.

LITTLE children, what is this ? A pen.
 Of what is it made ? A goose's quill.
 What is a goose ? A water fowl.
 What sort of feet has it ? Webbed feet to assist it in swimming.
 Does it swim only ? It also walks and flies.
 What enables it to fly ? Its wings, from which we get the quills.
 How many different kinds of geese have we ? Two; wild and domestic.
 Which of these produces the best quills ? The wild.
 With what do we form the quill into a pen ? A knife.
 What must the knife be ? Sharp.
 What is the use of the pen ? To write with.
 Must we have any thing in the pen when we write ? Ink.
 Of what is ink made ? Oak-apples or nut-galls, dissolved.

What colour is it ? Black.
 Upon what do we write ? Paper.
 Of what is it made ? Rags.
 Upon what did the ancients write ? The leaves of a plant called Papyrus, hence the word paper.
 Upon what do we write if we wish it to last long ? Parchment, which is made of sheepskin.
 If you had paper, pens, and ink, could you write ? No.
 Why ? Because we have not been taught.
 Of what use is writing ? To convey our thoughts to a distance.
 What must you learn before you can understand writing ? Reading.
 When should little children learn to read ? As soon as possible.
 Do you love learning to read ? Yes.
 Would you love to do nothing but read ? No.
 What else would you sometimes love ? Scripture history, natural history, grammar, music, arithmetic, or geography.
 Anything else ? Swinging.
 What is the use of swinging ? To keep us healthy.
 What must we do to be healthy ? Live temperately, and take plenty of exercise.
 What is it to live temperately ? To use a moderate quantity of food.
 What is exercise ? Swinging, singing, marching, clapping hands, etc.
 What is the use of reading, writing, health, and all other things which you require ? To enable us to serve God aright, which will make us happy here and happy through eternity.

“THE ADVICE IS GOOD.”

AN intelligent heathen father, when describing his son's studies at the High School, added, “When he comes home, I always make him read some of the Bible. The sentences are so short; and the advice is so good.”—*Rev. R. Blyth.*

THE APPEAL.

Fa - ther, fa - ther, kiss your child, Hear my
 lit - tle song; When my mo - ther
 sweet- ly smiled, Fa - ther passed a - long.

Father, father, kiss thy child,
 Thy affection praise;
 When my mother sweetly smil'd,
 All her look was love.

Father, father, kiss thy child,
 Do not make me cry;
 When my mother sweetly smil'd,
 Father pass'd me by.

THE ISRAELITES IN THE WILDERNESS.

Who led the Israelites through the wilderness ?
 Moses.
 What is a wilderness ? A barren, solitary place.
 What did they get to eat instead of bread ? Manna.
 Why did they call it manna ? Because they knew not
 what it was.

What is it like ? Coriander Seed.
 What did it taste like ? Wafers made with honey.
 Where did they find it ? On the ground.
 Where did it come from ? God showered it down
 from heaven.
 What time of the day did they gather it ? In the
 morning.
 How much was every man to gather ? As much as
 he could eat in a day.
 Were they to keep any till the next day ?
 Why not ? Because it would spoil.
 On what day could they find none ? On Sabbath.
 On what day of the week was Sabbath then ? The
 seventh.
 How much manna were they to gather on the sixth
 day ? As much as would serve them two days.
 What does that teach us ? That we should buy
 nothing on Sabbath.
 How long did they eat manna ? Forty years.
 What went before them by day ? A pillar of
 cloud.
 What went before them by night ? A pillar of
 fire.
 What did not wax old ? Their shoes and gar-
 ments.
 What followed them all the way ? Water out of a
 rock.
 What became of Moses ? He died.
 Did any man know where he was buried ? No.
 Into what land were the Israelites brought ? The
 land of Canaan.
 With what did it flow ? With milk and honey.
 What is meant by a land flowing with milk and honey ?
 That milk and honey are plenty in it.
 Did all those that left the land of Egypt enter into
 Canaan ? No; only two.
 Who were they ? Caleb and Joshua.
 Why did the rest not enter ? Because they despised
 the land of Canaan.
 Who led them into Canaan ? Joshua.



THE COCK.

FOR what is the cock remarkable ? Courage, strength,
and beauty,
What has he on his head ? A comb, or crown, of a red
colour.
And what below his bill ? Two hanging ornaments
called wattles.
What sort of bill has he ? Very strong.
For what use is it ? For picking up the grain upon
which he feeds, and for defending himself.
Has he any other instrument of defence ? Yes; spurs.
What are they ? Small sharp-pointed horns, which
grow upon the inside of the legs.
Is he fond of fighting ? Yes.
What colours are the feathers of his tail ? Red, green,
and blue.
How do they hang ? In the form of an arch.
What is the noise he makes called ? Crowing.
Tell me any time he is sure to crow ? Day-break.
What is he therefore called ? The shepherd's clock.
What kind of fowl is he said to be ? A domestic fowl.

Is he ever found in a wild state ? Yes; In the forests of India and South America.

Who was brought to a sense of his sin by the crowing of a cock ? Simon Peter.

What had he done ? Denied his Lord.

When he heard the cock crow, what did he do ? He went out and wept bitterly.

What caused him to weep ? Grief.

For what was he grieved ? The crime he had committed.

What is such grief called ? Repentance.

What is the female of the cock called ? A hen, and the young ones chickens.

For what is she remarkable ? Affection to her young.

Where does she hide them if danger is near ? Under her wings.

Who compared his regard for Jerusalem to that of a hen for her chickens ? Jesus Christ.

ON COLOURS, ETC.

LITTLE children, what do you call this flower ? A rose.

What colour is it ? Red.

Were it in a room perfectly dark, what colour would it have ? None.

What then is the cause of colour ? Light.

How many primitive colours are there ? Seven.

Name them. Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.

In what will you find all the primitive colours ? In the rainbow.

Of what is the rainbow a sign ? That the world shall not be again deluged.

When is the rainbow visible ? When rain is falling.

Whence comes the rain ? From earth and sea.

What causes it to rise ? The heat of the sun, which converts the water into vapour.

What causes it to fall ? The vapour being converted into water again.

What is snow ? Frozen vapour.

What is hail ? Frozen drops of rain.

What is ice ? Water frozen.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

Holmancy.

Le! He comes, with clouds de - scending;

Once for favour'd sin - ners slain;

Thousand thousand saints at - tending,

Swell the triumph of his train.

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men.

Every eye shall now behold him,
 Robed in dreadful majesty;
 Those who set at nought, and sold him,
 Pierc'd and nail'd him to the tree,
 Deeply wailing,
 Shall the true Messiah see.

Every island, sea, and mountain,
 Heaven and earth shall flee away;
 All who hate him must, confounded,
 Hear the trump proclaim the day,
 Come to judgment!
 Come to judgment! come away.

Now redemption, long expected,
 See in solemn pomp appear!
 All his saints by man rejected,
 Now shall meet him in the air!
 Hallelujah!
 See the day of God appear.

MORNING HYMN.

My father, I thank thee for sleep,
 For quiet and peaceable rest;
 I thank thee for stooping to keep
 An infant from being distressed:
 O how can a poor little creature repay
 Thy kindness continued by night and by day.

My voice would be lisping thy praise,
 My heart would repay thee with love;
 O teach me to walk in thy ways,
 And fit me to see thee above!
 For Jesus said, Let little children come nigh;
 Nor will he despise such an infant as I.

As long as thou seest it right,
 That here on the earth I should stay,
 I pray thee to guard me by night,
 And help me to serve thee by day;
 Then when all the days of my life shall have pass'd,
 In heaven I may worship thee better at last.



ON PRAYER.

To whom ought we to pray ? To God only.
How often should we pray to God ? At least morning
and evening.
For what should we pray ? A new heart, pardon of
sin, &c.
How should we pray ? Sincerely.
In whose name ? In the name of Jesus Christ.
What is prayer ? The desire of the soul.
Who teaches us to pray ? The Lord.
Who taught his disciples to pray ? Jesus Christ.
What prayer did he teach them ? The Lord's prayer.
Who else taught his disciples to pray ? John the Baptist.
Who prays and intercedes for us in heaven ? Jesus Christ.
Who prayed seven times a day ? David.
Who prayed three times a day ? Daniel.
Who went up into a mountain to pray ? Jesus Christ.
Who prayed for his enemies ? Moses.
Who prayed for his murderers ? Jesus Christ.
When was it ? When on the cross.
What was his prayer ? "Father, forgive them, for they
know not what they do."

Who else prayed for his murderers ? Stephen.
 Repeat his prayer. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."
 What does the Bible say about prayer ? "Pray without ceasing."

LESSONS ON GRAMMAR.—No. 4.

Is there but one conjunction ? No; there are many.
 Name them. And, for, or, nor, neither, either, yet, so, as, etc.

Make use of them ? The boys and the girls.
 Do conjunctions join nouns only ? They also join sentences.

What is a sentence ? A verb with one or more nouns.
 Give me an example. David swings and Jane eats apples.
 Name all the prepositions you know. At, in, to, for, from, over, above, about, across, etc.

Where are they placed ? Before nouns.

In what case are such nouns ? The objective.

Make use of the preposition. When at school I sit in the gallery.

Point out the prepositions in this sentence. At and in.

What nouns do they govern ? School and gallery.

Name some interjections. O! ha! ah! lo! etc.

What does an interjection express ? Some passion; as fear, joy, surprise, etc.

Are they in general use ? Yes; by all mankind, and even the lower animals.

Give me an example of each part of speech, as forming part of a sentence. Lo! the horse and his rider rush headlong into the troubled sea.*

* In the foregoing lessons on grammar, the leading points alone have been dwelt upon, and although these have been treated in as plain a manner as the subject would admit, there is still ample room for illustration. These illustrations will be most effectual if taken from those things with which the children are familiar, as the pictures, poles, swings, &c. The last answer in the above lesson is peculiarly adapted to that method of analyzation of which we speak, and the little ones feel very happy in dissecting a sentence such as the above, and pointing out the different parts of speech.

MANUAL EXERCISES.

We'll all clap hands to - geth - er, We'll

all clap hands to - geth - er, We'll all clap hands to -

- geth - er, As children ought to do.

We'll all stand up together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all join hands together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all fold arms together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all turn round together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all stand still together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all sit down together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all twist hands together, etc.
As children ought to do.

We'll all be quiet together, etc.
As children ought to be.

ON HAPPINESS.

WHAT are all mankind constantly searching after ?
Happiness.

Where is that to be found ? In heaven.

Is there no person really happy on earth ? No.

How so ? Because all men sin, and sin makes us all unhappy.

Who are the most unhappy ? Those who commit the most sin.

Who have the most happiness ? Those who believe in Christ, and strive to keep God's law.

Can we keep God's law if we do not know it ? No.

Can we know it if no one will teach us ? No.

What is the use of infant schools ? To teach little children how to keep God's law.

And what will that make them ? Good.

And what will they be if good ? Happy.

Tell me what you are taught not to do ? We are taught not to steal, or tell lies, or break the Sabbath, or quarrel, or disobey our parents, or do any other thing that God does not love.

May you do any of these things when the master does not see you ? No; God always sees us.

Tell me some things you are taught to do ? To pray to God, love our Saviour, and forgive our enemies.

Tell me how you are taught to act to your fellow-creatures. As we would like them to act towards us.

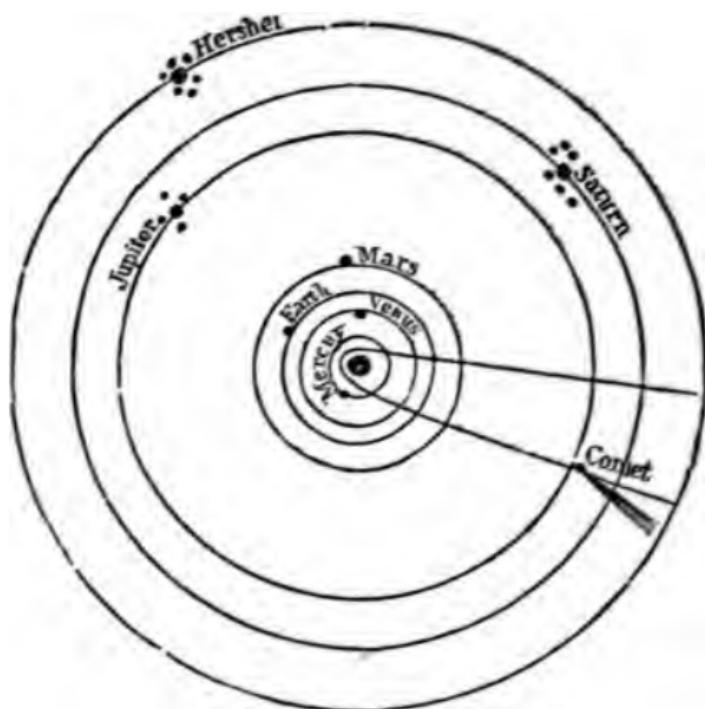
Would you like any person to steal from you, or strike you, or call you bad names, or cheat you, or tell lies upon you ? No.

What does this teach you ? That we should do none of these things to others.

Can you keep God's laws by your own strength ? No.

Who alone can give you strength to do so ? God.

Will he give you strength if you do not ask it ? No; we must pray for it in the name of Jesus Christ.



THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

WHEN we speak of the solar system, to what do we allude? The sun and all the planets which move round him.

What is the sun? A vast globe in the centre of our system.

How large is it? A million times larger than our earth.

What are the planets? Dark bodies.

Have they no light? None except what they receive from the sun.

What is the opinion of many great men regarding the planets? That they are inhabited worlds like ours.

Which is the nearest planet to the sun? Mercury.

How far is Mercury from the sun ? Thirty-seven millions of miles.

In what time does he revolve round the sun ? Eighty-one days.

What is the planet next to Mercury called ? Venus.

How many miles distant is Venus from the sun ? Seventy millions of miles.

In how many days does she revolve round the sun ?

In two hundred and twenty-five days.

What planet comes next in order ? The earth.

How many moons has the Earth ? One.

How far is the Earth from the moon ? Two hundred and forty thousand miles.

How far is the Earth from the sun ? Ninety-five millions of miles.

In what time does the Earth go round the sun ? Three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes.

Which planet is the next ? Mars.

How many miles distant is Mars from the sun ? One hundred and fifty millions of miles.

How long is a year on the planet Mars ? Nearly two of ours.

Mention another planet. Jupiter.

How far is Jupiter distant from the sun ? Five hundred millions of miles.

How long is his year ? Nearly twelve of ours.

How many moons has Jupiter ? Four.

Which planet is next to Jupiter ? Saturn.

How far is Saturn from the Sun ? Nine hundred and sixteen millions of miles.

How many moons has Saturn ? Seven.

What else has Saturn ? Two bright rings.

What is the use of these bright rings ? To aid his moons in reflecting light on his globe in the night season.

How long is his year ? Nearly thirty of ours.

How much larger is Saturn than our earth ? A thousand times.

Which planet is second furthest away from the sun that is known ? Georgium Sidus.

How many miles is Georgium Sidus distant from the sun ? Eighteen hundred and thirty-two millions of miles.

How long is his year ? Eight-four of ours.

How many moons has he ? Six.

By whom was Georgium Sidus discovered ? By Sir William Herschell.

How many times is it larger than our earth ? Eighty times.

Can you name any other planets ? Yes; Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.

How far distant is Ceres ? Two hundred and fifty millions of miles.

How long does Ceres take to go round the sun ? About four of our years.

How far is Pallas from the sun ? About two hundred and seventy millions of miles.

In what time does Pallas go round the sun ? About five of our years.

How far is Juno from the sun ? Two hundred and eighty-five millions of miles.

Do the comets revolve round the sun as the planets do ? No; they come in all directions.

Which planet is the most beautiful ? Venus.

When she appears in the west after sunset, what is she called ? The evening star.

When seen in the east towards day-break, what is she called ? The morning star.

What planet, when visible, has the appearance of a little, bright, silver hued-ball ? Mercury.

Is Mercury often visible ? No.

Why ? Because it is so near the sun.

When is it visible ? A little before sunrise or after sunset.

Which is the smallest planet ? Pallas.

Which is the greatest planet in the solar system ? Jupiter.

How many times is Jupiter larger than the earth ? Fourteen hundred times.

In how many hours does Jupiter turn round its axis ? In ten hours.

In what time does the earth turn round on its axis ?
In twenty-four hours.

Who made the sun, moon, planets, and stars ? God.
What does David say in the eighth psalm about the
moon and stars ? "When I consider the heavens,
the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars
which thou hast ordained: what is man that thou
art mindful of him ! and the son of man that thou
visitest him !"

THE SCALE.

Come, let us learn to sing, Do re
Loud let our voi - ces ring, Do re
mi fa sol la si do; Let us sing with
mi fa sol la si do; With our voi - ces
o - pen sound, } full and round, } Do si la sol fa mi re do.

This is the scale so sweet,
Do re mi fa sol la si do;
Sing it with accent meet.
Do re mi fa sol la si do;
First ascend in notes so true,
Then descend in order too,
Do si la sol fa mi re do.



A SWEET REFLECTION.

A CERTAIN vessel being overtaken in a storm, the passengers were all alarmed, and in fear of being drowned, except one, a sweet-looking boy, who betrayed no fear or sorrow. When the storm was over, one of the passengers asked him how he came to be so calm when all the rest were so terrified? "O!" said he, smiling, "my father is the pilot." A sweet reflection for a Christian in distress.

PAUL AND THE VIPER.

WHERE was Paul going when he was shipwrecked?
From Judea to Rome.
On what place was he cast? On Melita, an island in
the Mediterranean sea, now called Malta.
How large an island is Malta? About eighteen miles
long, and twelve broad.

Is Malta a fruitful island ? Yes; though only three feet deep of earth above the solid rock, it is very fruitful. It yields a great deal of cotton, and is remarkable for the abundance of honey found on it.

What kind of people then inhabited Malta ? Barbarous people.

What is meant by barbarous ? Ignorant or unlearned. Were any of the people who were in the ship with Paul drowned ? No; they all reached the shore in safety.

In what state were they when they reached the shore ? They were cold and wet.

How did the inhabitants act towards them ? They showed them much kindness.

Can you mention anything they did for them ? They kindled a large fire that they might warm and dry themselves.

Did Paul assist in kindling the fire ? Yes; he gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them upon it.

While doing so what happened to him ? A viper came out from amongst the sticks and fastened on his hand.

What is a viper ? A small but very venomous serpent. When did it fasten upon his hand ? While laying the sticks upon the fire,

Do you know any reason why it did not touch him while gathering the sticks ? It might have been in a torpid or benumbed state with cold, and the heat would revive it.

What did the people say when they saw the viper on his hand ? That he was a wicked man, and that though he had escaped the sea, yet because of his sins God would not suffer him to live.

What effect did they think would follow the bite of the viper ? They thought he would have swollen or fallen down dead.

What did he do with it ? He shook it off his hand into the fire.

Did its bite hurt him ? No; he felt no harm.

How was he preserved from being hurt ? Because he was a good man God prevented the viper from hurting him.

What did the inhabitants then say of him ? After looking a long time they changed their minds, and said he was a god.

Why did they say this ? Because they were an ignorant people, and did not know the true God.

Did this fulfil any of Christ's words ? Yes; he at one time told his disciples that they should tread on serpents and scorpions without being hurt; and at another, that they should take up serpents, and if they drank any deadly thing it should not hurt them.

Of what was this an evidence ? That they were sent of God.

TO INFANT SCHOOL.

To infant school, to infant school, I
 hear the little bell; O, come with
 me to infant school, And learn to read and
 spell, And learn to read and spell.

To infant school, to infant school,
 I do not like to wait;
 O, come with me to infant school,
 Or we shall be too late.

To infant school, to infant school,
 We must not stop to play;
 O, come with me to infant school,
 And I will lead the way.

To infant school, to infant school,
 We'll sweetly march and sing;
 O, come with me to infant school,
 The bell begins to ring.

THE LONDON MERCHANT'S DOG.

A MERCHANT in London, who had a sum of money due him by a correspondent in the country, set out on horseback, accompanied by his dog, to receive it. Having settled the business to his satisfaction, he tied the bag of money before him, and began to return home. After riding several miles, the merchant alighted to repose himself, and laying the money by his side, under a hedge, on remounting forgot it. The dog, perceiving the mistake, ran after his master, barking, howling, and biting his horse's heels. The merchant overlooked the real object of the faithful dog's importunity, and was only alive to the alarming apprehension that his attendant was going mad. After many struggles with himself, and balancing danger against attachment, he pulled a pistol from his pocket, and, with a trembling hand took aim. The poor dog, fell, wounded; the merchant, in an agony, galloped on, but had not proceeded far before he missed the bag of money. His forgetfulness—his rashness—now burst upon his mind—he put spurs to his horse and was soon in sight of the spot where he had alighted. There he found his dog lying by the side of his bag, in the agonies of death, but seeming determined to discharge his duty to the last. He was just able to open his eyes, and lick his master's hand, and then closed them for ever.



THE SQUIRREL.

WHAT sort of creature is the squirrel ? A pretty little creature.
Can the squirrel fly ? No; but it can leap very fast.
In what countries is it found ? In all the countries of Europe.
What does it like to eat ? Acorns, nuts, and fruit.
In what posture does it eat ? In an erect posture.
With what does it convey its food to its mouth ? Its fore feet.
Of what colour is the squirrel ? Of a reddish brown colour.
In what countries do they become grey during winter ? Russia, Norway, and Sweden.
Whether is the tail or the body of the squirrel longer ? The tail.
Where does it put its tail when sitting ? Over its back.

Does it leap with its tail over its back ? No; it then hangs down.

What is made from the long hair on the squirrel's tail ? Painter's pencils.

Does the squirrel ever swim ? No; but it sometimes sails.

On what does it sail ? A piece of bark of a tree.

What serves it in place of a sail ? Its tail.

Where does it find food in winter ? In its storehouse.

When does it lay up its winter store ? During summer.

Where does it build its nest ? On the highest trees it can find.

Of what does it build it ? Of twigs and moss, and dry leaves.

Is the squirrel a bold animal ? No; very timid.

What do you mean by timid ? Easily frightened.

Is it cleanly ? Yes; very cleanly.

Where do some people keep squirrels ? In cages.

Why do they keep them ? For amusement.

THE SQUIRREL.

Tune—"Of a' the airts the win' can blaw."

THE squirrel leaps from tree to tree,
As quick as birds can fly;
It makes its nest of twigs and moss,
On trees that are most high.

It likes to feed on nuts and fruit,
Of wind it stands in fear;
It well provides for winter storms
When summer cheers the year.

We, then, like it, should much improve
The summer of our days,
That, in life's winter we may all
Be found in wisdom's ways.

**A HYMN COMPOSED BY A CONVERTED
HINDOO.**

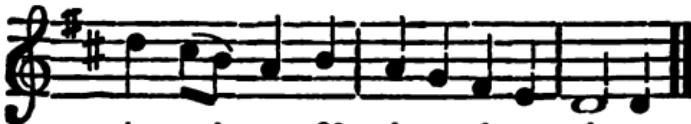
A Hindoo Melody.



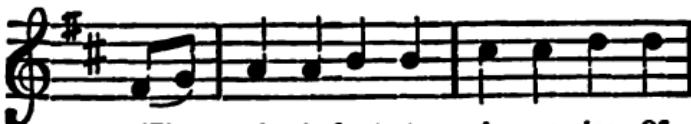
I'm glad I e - ver saw the day, Sing



glo-ry, glory, glo - ry. When first I learn'd to



sing and pray Of glo - ry, glo-ry, glo - ry.



'Tis glory's foretaste makes me sing Of



glo-ry, glo-ry, glo-ry, Then praise my Saviour



and my King, Like those who dwell in glo - ry.

I hope to praise him when I die,

In glory, glory, glory.

And shout salvation as I fly

To glory, glory, glory:

I'll sing when mounting through the air

To glory, glory, glory:

Then meet my Father's children there

In glory, glory, glory.

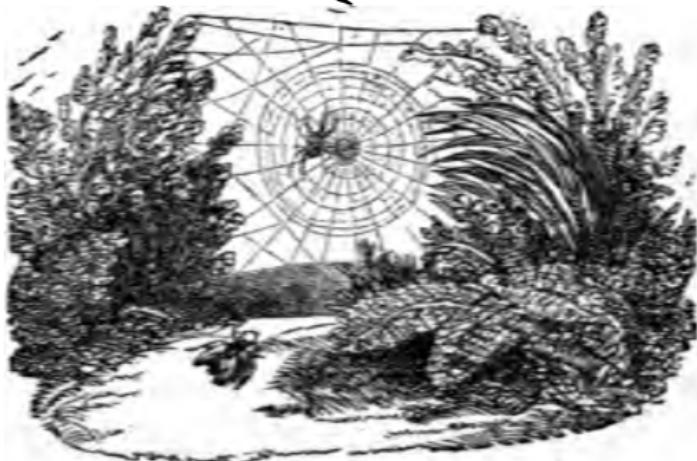
A few more rising suns at most,
 Sing glory, glory, glory,
 And we shall join the ransom'd host
 In glory, glory, glory:
 Upon mount Zion we shall meet
 In glory, glory, glory,
 Then cast our crowns beneath his feet,
 In glory, glory, glory.

Come sinners, come along with us,
 To glory, glory, glory,
 There's room enough in that blest place,
 Where Jesus dwells in glory:
 Believe, repent, seek holiness,
 And glory, glory, glory,
 For God does freely give us grace,
 And glory, glory, glory.

THE PORTER AND FISHERMAN

A NOBLEMAN, resident at a chateau near Pisa, was about to celebrate his marriage feast. All the elements were propitious, except the ocean, which had been so boisterous as to deny the very necessary appendage of fish. On the very morning of the feast, however, a poor fisherman made his appearance with a large turbot. Joy pervaded the castle, and the fisherman was ushered into the saloon, where the nobleman, in the presence of his visitors, requested him to put what price he thought proper on the fish, and it should be instantly paid him. "One hundred lashes on my bare back," said the fisherman, "is the price of my fish, and I will not bate one strand of whip-cord on the bargain." The nobleman and his guests were not a little astonished; but our chapman was resolute, and remonstrance was in vain. At length the nobleman exclaimed, "Well, well, the fellow is a humourist and the fish we must have, but lay on lightly, and let the price be paid in our presence. After fifty lashes had

been administered, "Hold, hold," exclaimed the fisherman, "I have a partner in this business, and it is fitting that he should receive his share." "What! are there two such madcaps in the world?" exclaimed the nobleman, "name him, and he shall be sent for instantly." "You need not go very far for him," said the fisherman; "you will find him at your own gate, in the shape of your own porter, who would not let me in until I promised that he should have the half of whatever I got for my turbot." "Oh, oh," said the nobleman, "bring him up instantly; he shall receive his stipulated moiety with the strictest justice." This ceremony being finished, he discharged the porter, and amply rewarded the fisherman.



NATURAL HISTORY.—No. 7.

WHAT kind of spider is sometimes seen mounting into the air, web and all? The field-spider.

Mention to me some amphibious animals. The beaver, otter, seal, etc.

Tell me some amphibious reptiles. The frog, lizard, tortoise, etc.

Name some beasts of prey. The lion, tiger, panther, etc.
Who is the whale's greatest enemy ? Man.

Which fish is most constantly employed in swimming ?
The shark.

What beasts feed in companies ? Sheep, cows, deer, etc.
Tell me some of those beasts that feed on the pro-
ductions of the earth. The horse, goat, sheep, etc.

What beasts feed on carrion ? Dogs, rats, etc.

What fish may be called the whale's forerunner ? The
narwal.

Why ? Because whenever it is seen, the whale is shortly
after sure to follow.

What beasts feed on fishes ? The otter, seal, etc.

Tell me some beasts that feed on birds. The cat, fox, etc.
Name some beasts of burden. The horse, camel, dro-
medary, etc.

What animals eat the bark of young trees ? Goats,
hares, etc.

Mention something said in the Bible about the ox.
The ox knoweth his owner.

Something said about the ass. The ass knoweth his
master's crib.

Which animal sleeps one half of the season ? The
dormouse.

Name an insect that crawls along with its shell on its
back ? The snail.

What reptiles produce eggs ? Crocodiles, snakes, etc.

What are they called on that account ? Oviparous
animals.

What sheep are remarkable for large tails ? The Per-
sian sheep.

How many pounds are some of their tails said to
weigh ? Thirty.

Which animal's tongue is nearly the length of its body ?
The chameleon's.

Mention the most crafty animal. The fox.

Which animal often destroys the crocodile's eggs ? The
ichneumon.

What sort of animal is the ichneumon ? It is about
the size and form of the ferret.

Name an animal that goes against the wind when in
search of its prey ? The wolf.

Which of all animals covered with hair is most free from vermin ? The ass.

Of what colour are the oxen of Egypt, about the river Nile ? As white as snow.

Mention a class of animals that have no external ears. Birds.

Which bird is the most beautiful ? The peacock.

When was the last wolf killed in England ? In the year sixteen hundred and eighty.

Which animal has, with great propriety, been called our second mother ? The cow.

Why ? Because she supplies us with such great quantities of milk.

Name any animal that swallows its prey whole. The crocodile.

Who regard the camel as a present sent from heaven ? The Arabians.

Of what were oyster shells formerly a badge ? That the persons wearing them had been in Palestine.

What does the Indian name for the humming bird mean ? It means "locks of the sun."

What animal's upper teeth, instead of resting with their points upon the under, enter between them ? The crocodile's.

ANECDOTE OF A PIG.

AT Lithnot, in Cambridgeshire, a person fearing a visit from an exciseman, concealed an anker of whisky in his pig-sty; the pig immediately set about removing the covering, which having accomplished, he drew the cork out by the help of the cloth that was round it, and drank about a pint of whisky, which put him in such a flow of spirits that it was dangerous to approach him. At last, the usual effect of drunkenness appeared, and down he fell. Milk, oil, etc., were poured down his throat, but in vain; the poor pig fell a sacrifice to drinking ardent spirits to excess!

BABY IS CRYING.

Ba - by is cry - ing, While mo - ther is
try - ing To make him be hap - py and still;
How shall we re - lieve him, Or what shall we
give him, A top or a whis - tle or
bell, A top or a whis - tle or bell?

I wish he were quiet,
He makes such a riot
That nobody else can be heard;
See how he dislikes her,
And wickedly strikes her,
O baby how very absurd!

Not love your dear mother
And sister and brother,
Who always are loving and true!
O be not so naughty,
So cross and so haughty,
While we are so tender of you.

CHRIST THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

JOHN X.

WHAT does Jesus call himself in this parable ? The Good Shepherd.

Who are his sheep ? His people.

By whom were they given to him ? By his Father.

What will his sheep not do ? They will not follow a stranger.

Why will they not follow a stranger ? Because they know not his voice.

What is said about the hireling ? That he seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth.

Why doth the hireling flee ? Because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

Whether is the hireling more afraid of himself or of the sheep ? He is more afraid of himself.

What sort of creature is the wolf ? A fierce creature.

What will it do to the sheep ? It will catch some, and scatter the rest.

Does Jesus leave his sheep when he sees danger approaching ? No; he defends them.

Are Christ's sheep his own property ? Yes; for he laid down his life for them.

When did Christ lay down his life for them ? When he died on the cross.

Do Christ's sheep know his voice ? Yes.

When they hear his voice what will they do ? Follow him.

What are young sheep called ? Lambs.

Who are called Christ's lambs ? His little children ?

What does the Bible say he will do to his lambs ? Gather them with his arms, and carry them in his bosom.

What kindness did he show to his lambs when in this world ? He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.

Can any of Christ's lambs or sheep be lost ? No.

Why not ? Because none is able to pluck them out of his hand.

What will he give unto them ? Eternal life.
Where will that life be enjoyed ? In heaven.

JESUS ONCE A CHILD.

Tune—"Martyrdom."

AND was my Saviour once a child,
A little child like me ?
And was he humble, meek, and mild,
As little ones should be ?

O why did not the Son of God
Come as an angel bright ?
And why not leave his fair abode
To come with power and might ?

Because he came not here to reign,
As sovereign here below;
He came to save our souls from sin,
Whence all our sorrows flow.

And did the Son of God most high
Consent a man to be ?
And did that blessed Saviour die
Upon the cross for me ?

PREPARE TO DIE.

RABBI ELIEZER said to his disciples, "Turn to God one day before your death." "How can man," was their reply, "know the day of his death ?" "True," said Eliezer, "therefore, you shall turn to God *to-day*; perhaps you may die to-morrow; thus every day will be employed in turning to him." "Behold *now* is the accepted time,"—"for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."



THE BUTTERFLY.

From "The Training-School Song-Book."

Have you seen the but - ter - fly, That

roves a - mong the flowers; When the sunshine

lights the sky, And gilds the summer bower?

Quick from flow'r to flow'r he strays,
 About the garden daily;
 Playing in the golden rays,
 And ever sporting gaily.

Now he spreads his painted wings,
 While on a blossom sitting;
 But no busy song he sings,
 As to and fro he's flitting.

Children should not be like him,
 And forfeit all their chances;
 Following every idle whim,
 Across their mind that dances.

THE SABBATH-BREAKER RECLAIMED.

A LITTLE boy in London, who attended a Sabbath school, having occasion every Lord's day to go through a certain court, observed a shop always open for the sale of goods. Shocked at such a profanation, he considered whether it was possible for him to do anything to prevent it. He determined to leave a tract on the "Lord's day," as he passed the shop in the course of the week. He did so; and on the following Sabbath observed the shop was shut up. Surprised at this, he stopped, and considered whether this could be the effect of the tract he had left. He ventured to knock gently at the door; when a woman within, thinking it was a customer, answered aloud, "you cannot have anything, we don't sell on Sabbath!" Encouraged by what he had heard, the little boy still begged for admittance; when the woman, recollecting his voice, said, "Come in my dear little fellow; it was you that left the tract here against Sabbath-breaking; and it alarmed me so that I did not dare to keep my shop open any longer; and I am determined never to do so again while I live."

SILVER.

DID you ever see silver ? Yes.

What have you seen made of it ? Shillings, sixpences, tea-spoons, and watch-cases.

Can you tell me anything about it ? 1. It may be beaten out with hammers. 2. It may be drawn out into wire. 3. It may be melted in the fire. 4. It is heavy and bright.

Give me the meaning of these answers each in one word. 1st. Malleable. 2d. Ductile. 3d. Fusible.

Fusible, you say, means able to be melted in the fire ? Yes.

Do you think it could be melted in anything else ?

What could melt sugar besides the fire ? Water, and other liquids.

Would you then say that sugar is fusible, because it may be melted in water ? No; we would say it is soluble.

Right; and do you think silver is soluble ? No; for we have seen a shilling in water, and it did not melt.

Are there any other liquids besides water ? Yes. milk, spirits, and sour liquids called acids.

I must tell you then, that silver may be melted in certain acids; what do you say it is now ? Both soluble and fusible.

You also said that it was bright; was it always so ?

No; when it is taken from the mine or pit, out of which it is dug, it is often mixed with earth and other metals, and looks like a piece of stone.

What do you call it when it is got from the mine ? Ore.

How is the silver separated from the earth and other metals ? The ore is broken into small pieces; into powder.

What else is done to it ? It is mixed with quicksilver, another kind of metal, which unites with the silver only, and then it is easily separated from the earth, etc.

But how is the silver separated from the quicksilver ?

They are put into a furnace, and at a certain heat the quicksilver goes off in the form of a vapour, leaving the silver behind.

This is one way of purifying it; do you know of any other ? After the ore has been broken, and washed in water, it is put into the furnace to be melted.

Is silver easily melted ? No; it requires great heat.

What do you call that with which the silver is mixed ?

What is that from which the refiner wishes it to be free ? Dross.

And in the melting where is it seen ? On the surface. What causes it to appear on the surface ? It is lighter than the silver.

What is done to the dross ? It is skimmed off by the refiner, who stands by looking on.

He stands you say ? Is the silver soon purified ? No.

Then, what would you be if you were to stand long ?

I now see I am wrong; he would be tired, and he could not look so steadily; he must sit.

When the dross is all skimmed off, what will it become ? Quite bright; as bright as a looking-glass.

And when he looks on the pure, bright silver what will he see ? I think he will see his face in it.

Did you ever hear or read of refining silver in the Bible ? Yes, in Malachi, iii, 3. "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."

Whom does God purify ? Us: men.

Since we require to be purified, what does that say we have ? Dross.

And what is the dross we have ? Sin.

How many have sin ? All men.

Before we can be pure, what may we expect ? To be put into the furnace.

What do you think is the furnace into which men are put ? Perhaps we are in the furnace, when we are unwell, or in any way afflicted.

You are right; when we are afflicted, what is it a proof of ? That we have done something wrong.

Anything else ? That God loves us; for he wishes us to leave our sins, and be fit for heaven.

How long will it be good for us to be afflicted ? Until he sees his own image in our hearts; until we are "holy as he is holy."

R. H.

THE POOR AGED WIDOW.

A POOR aged widow, who could neither read the Scriptures, nor live without hearing them read, had recourse to the following method to obtain what she eagerly desired. She lived in a lone place, and the family where she lodged could not read; but there was one more cottage near, and in it a little boy, a shepherd's son, who could read; but he, full of play, was not fond of reading the Bible. Necessity is the mother of invention. The old widow determined to rise one hour sooner in the morning, that she might spin one halfpenny more, to hire the little boy to read a chapter to her every evening, to which he readily agreed. This little advantage made her content in her cottage, and even to say, "The lines are fallen to me in pleasant places."

COME TO JESUS.

Come to Jesus, come to Jesus, Come to
 Je - sus just now; Just now come to
 Je - sus, Come to Je - sus just now.

O believe him, O believe him,
 O believe him just now;
 Just now O believe him,
 O believe him just now.

He will save you, he will save you,
 He will save you just now,
 Just now he will save you,
 He will save you just now.

Hallelujah, Hallelujah,
 Hallelujah, Amen,
 Amen, Hallelujah,
 Hallelujah, Amen.

ANECDOTE OF A YOUNG SEAL.

A FARMER of Aberdeen brought home a young seal, and fed it for three days with bread and milk; his wife disliking its presence, it was taken out of the town by the man and some friends, and thrown into the sea; but it returned to them, notwithstanding every endeavour to repel it. The tallest then waded into the sea, as far as he safely could, and threw it into the waves, while they hid themselves behind a rock; but the animal again advanced to land, and found them in their hiding-place, and remained with them till the farmer took it back once more to his house.—Bingley.

ANECDOTE OF THE TAME AND WILD STORKS.

A GENTLEMAN once brought a wild stork into his poultry-yard to be a companion to a tame one he had long kept there; but the tame stork no sooner perceived the stranger than he fell upon him so cruelly that he was compelled to flee away. About four months afterwards he returned to the poultry-yard, recovered of his wounds, and attended by three other storks, which no sooner alighted than they all together fell upon the tame stork and killed him.



MY MOTHER.

My Mother I will dearly love,
She is so kind to me,
She fed me from her bosom,
And nursed me on her knee.

I'll try to prove a dutious child,
Nor grieve her tender mind,
But dearly love my Mother,
Who is so very kind.

"Twas God who gave my Mother,
To be so kind to me,

To feed me from her bosom,
And nurse me on her knee.

Oh Mother, teach my heart to know,
And love that God of love,
That we may dwell together
In that bright world above.

BABY IS SICK.

Ba - by is sick to - day, His face is
ve - ry pale; He will not laugh or play, I
wish that he were well. Ba - by is sick.

Shall we give him some meat,
Some pudding, or some pie ?
What shall he have to eat ?
I hate to hear him cry.

O no, 'twould never do,
Such things would make him worse;
They are unwholesome too,
For children well, like us.

Babies love simple food,
And we are very small;
Rich things do us no good,
We'll give him none at all.

THE OLIVE TREE.

Of what continent is the olive or oil tree originally a native ? Asia. Into what other countries has it been transplanted ? Egypt, Barbary, and the south of Europe.

Of how many different kinds do we read in the Bible ? Two; the wild and the cultivated. What is the difference between these two kinds ? The wild is of a smaller size. Where are both of these kinds common ? In India.

What kind of a tree is the cultivated ? Of slow growth, but long duration. To what height does it rise ? A moderate height. Where does it thrive best ? In a warm, sunny situation.

What sort of a trunk has it ? Knotty, and covered with a smooth bark of an ash colour. What kind of wood is that of the olive tree ? Hard, heavy, and yellowish. What sort of leaves has it ? Oblong in shape, and almost like those of the willow. Of what colour are they ? A dark green above and whitish below.

In what month does it flower ? In the month of June. How does it put forth its flowers ? In bunches of a white or pale yellow colour, each having two stamens and one pistil. Of what is the corolla composed ? One petal widening towards the top, where it is divided into four parts.

What succeeds the flower ? A plump oblong fruit, which is first green, then pale, and when quite ripe, black. What is to be found enclosed within the pulp of the fruit ? A hard stone filled with oblong seed.

How is the olive fruit frequently used ? As food, both fresh and pickled. On what account is it chiefly cultivated ? Its oil, which may justly be accounted one of the most valuable gifts to the human family.

How is olive oil used ? As an important article of food, and frequently as medicine ; it also affords us light by its combustion. In what manufactures is it employed ? Such as soap, woollens, varnishes, etc.

Do we ever read of this oil being used in the service of God ? It was used in the consecration of anything devoted to his service, and was mingled by his command with many of the oblations presented on his altar.

From what part of the fruit is the oil extracted ? The pulp or fleshy part. How was it formerly obtained ? By pounding the berries in a mortar, or treading them in the same way as grapes were. What are now used for that purpose ? Mills; the weight of the body being insufficient for extracting all the oil. How ought the fruit to be taken from the tree ? It ought to be gathered, not shaken, in order to prevent its being bruised. When should the oil be extracted ? As soon as possible after being gathered, otherwise it will become rancid.

In India, how were the olives sometimes taken from the trees ? Sometimes by beating them with long poles, and at other times by shaking them. How many times were the owners commanded to go over the branches ? Only once, leaving what was not then beaten down to the poor.

What bird was directed by God to bear a leaf of this tree to Noah ? The dove. Of what has the olive branch been considered an emblem from the most ancient times ? Reconciliation and peace.

THIEVISH HABITS.

A MONKEY which was kept on board a frigate, was the favourite of all on board but the midshipman. This animal knew well of a large store of apples being in a locker in the wardroom, which was kept constantly secure in consequence of his propensity for plundering it. He, however, fell upon ways and means to secure his booty. He procured a piece of wadding, swung himself from the stern gallery by one hand, and, with this in the other, broke a pane of glass in the wardroom window ; and, after carefully picking out all

the broken pieces of glass, made his entry, where he gorged himself so fully, that he was unable to effect his retreat by the place where he entered. He was caught in the act, and soundly flogged.



EMIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Two things may be noted in the emigration of birds; the first is that they know exactly the time in which they ought to return. "The stork in the heavens knows her appointed time; the turtle, the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming." Another remarkable circumstance is, that these creatures, destitute of reason, know exactly the path they should take and how far they should go. They undertake and finish a voyage of a thousand miles in the most regular order, without compass or provision! Who taught them to follow a certain track, in an element so inconsistent as air? Who informs them how far they have already gone, and how much of their journey yet remains? Who guides, and nourishes, and

provides them with all the necessaries for the voyage ? Do they not effect what men themselves could not do ? Had we to undertake such a long voyage, we should require great experience, succour, directions, and preparations. We could not by the assistance of reason, the compass, and geographical charts, follow so invariably the road over so many seas and mountains as these birds do without the assistance of either.

THE HEDGE-HOG.

WHAT is the length of the hedge-hog ? About six or seven inches. How long is its tail ? About an inch. With what are the head, back, and sides covered ?

Prickles. With what are the nose, breast, and belly covered ? With soft hair.

What sort of legs has it ? Short legs, of a dusky colour and almost bare.

Of what length are the prickles ? About an inch long, and very sharp-pointed. Of what colour are they ? White at the bottom and points, and black in the middle.

What kind of eyes has it ? Small, and placed high in the head.

What kind of ears has it ? Round, pretty large, and naked.

What sort of mouth has it ? Small, but well furnished with teeth.

How does it defend itself from its enemies ? By erecting its bristles, and rolling itself up like a ball, so that all the parts covered with hair are hid.

What only will make it unfold itself ? Throwing it into water.

If, when rolled up, a dog were to attempt biting it, what would happen ? He would get his mouth so pricked with the prickles, that he will scarcely try it again. And instead of returning to the attack, what will he do ? Stand at a distance and bark.

Can the hedge-hog be domesticated ? Yes; to a considerable degree.

What has it been frequently employed to do in this state? To clear houses of black beetles and cock-roaches, of which it is very food.

Who are said to keep them in their huts instead of cats? The Calmuc Tartars.

When does it sleep? During the day, and ventures out at night.

Where does it reside? In small thickets, in hedges, or ditches covered with bushes. What does it make to lie in? A hole six or eight inches deep, and wraps itself up in moss, grass, or leaves.

Of what does its food consist? Roots, fruits, worms, or insects.

What kind of blood has it? Cold blood, like all other animals that sleep during the winter.

What use is made of its skin? It is used for tying over the mouths of calves to keep them from sucking.

INFANT RHYME.

We will sing a mar-ry song to a
pretty lit-tle tune, While we sit in the
gal-ley so neat; - And
clap our lit-tle hands, While our feet are dancing.

Q 2

time, And all sit upright in our
 seat. The mas-ter, if we're good, will
 say, Clap away, clap away, clap away, clap a-way.

Now we'll be a joyful throng, and the happy note prolong,

When we march from the gallery so neat;
 To refuse or disobey we never will presume,

And take care not to stumble o'er the seat,
 The Master, if we're good, will say, March away,
 March away, march away, march away.

Now we'll march round the school, forming squares
 and pretty lines,

So nicely keeping time with our feet;
 Clapping softly with our hands, while our feet are
 keeping time,

Till the whistle or the bell bids us stop,
 But the Master, if we're good, will say, March away,
 March away, march away, march away.

THE COOPER.

WHAT is the business of the cooper ? He makes casks,
 tubs, barrels, buckets, etc. Of what does he make
 them ? Of wood.

What kind of wood is generally preferred ? Oak.
 What other kinds are used ? Birch, beech, and ash.

From what kinds of trees should the wood be selected ?

From old thick, straight trees.

Into what is the wood first cut up ? Into planks.

What are then formed from the planks ? The staves.

How are the staves prepared ? They are planed with an instrument made for the purpose.

In dressing the staves with this instrument, how is the workmen directed to cut ? Across the grain.

What may be the reason of this ? To prevent the instrument following the course of the fibres.

Were the instrument allowed to do this what would be the consequence ? The staves would be rendered of unequal thickness.

How are the staves kept together ? By hoops made of hazel or ash. What kind of hoops do some articles require ? Iron hoops.

When any openings appear between the staves, what must be done to them ? They must be filled up.

Why ? To keep the vessel from leaking. What is used for this purpose ? Split flags or reeds.

How does the cooper proceed to put a hogshead together ? He places all the staves upright in a grove at the bottom, and then puts on the largest hoop.

What does he use for putting on the hoops firmly, and bringing all the staves close together ? A flat piece of wood. How does he use it ? He places it on the edge of the hoop, and as he goes round the vessel, strikes it with a hammer.

How are the pieces of wood that make the top and bottom put together ? With wooden pegs.

What tools does the cooper use ? Saws, axes, spoke-shaves, stocks and bits, adzes, angurs, etc.

For what are the spoke-shaves used ? One kind is used to shape the staves, and the other to smooth the work. What is the stock and bit ? One instrument. What are the bits made to do ? They are made to shift. Why ? To suit the required bore.

What is the adze ? A crooked axe for shaping large staves.

What is the use of the angur ? It is used for boring bungholes.

Among whom was this art well known seventy years before the time of Christ ? The Romans.

What does the description they give of the casks used in their time do with those made at present ? It precisely agrees.



THE KANGAROO.

Who is the first writer that makes mention of the kangaroo ? Captain Cook.

When did he see it ? When making his first voyage in 1770.

Of what shape is the kangaroo ? Conical.

How many legs has it got ? Four; two long and two short.

Which are the shorter ? The fore-legs.

What do they resemble ? They are like arms.

How are they divided ? Into five fingers with claws.

Of what use are their claws ? For digging and scratching.

Has it fingers on the hind legs also ? No; it has toes.

Does it use all its feet when walking ? It sometimes limps on all its feet; but it runs on its hind legs only.

Does it run quickly on its hind legs ? Yes.
 What kind of tail has it got ? Strong and Muscular,
 and tapering towards the end.
 What kind of eyes ? Full and bright.
 What kind of ears ? Large and pointed.
 And what kind of mouth ? Small.
 What sort of an animal is it ? Mild and gentle.
 Is it easily tamed ? Yes.
 Is it an intelligent animal ? No.
 Does it agree well with our climate ? Yes.
 Where is it found ? In New Holland.
 Do the inhabitants of New Holland use its flesh for
 food ? Yes; they are very fond of it.
 How do they catch it ? They hunt it with dogs.
 What kind of dogs do they use ? Large and powerful,
 between a mastiff and a greyhound.
 Does the kangaroo readily yield to its pursuer ? No.
 How does it defend itself ? With great determination.
 When reduced to desperation what does it often do ?
 It often kills the dogs by which it is attacked.
 How does it kill them ? With one stroke of its hind leg,
 or by drowning them.
 How does it drown them ? When water is at hand, it
 plunges into it; and if the dogs follow, it keeps them
 under the water till they die.

ANECDOTE OF A TAME FROG.

DR. WM. ROOTS had one in a domestic state, which
 "partook of the food given it by the servants. During
 the winter seasons, he regularly came out of his
 hole in the evening, and made for the hearth in front
 of a good kitchen fire, where he would continue to
 bask and enjoy himself, till the family retired to rest.
 A sort of intimacy existed between him and a favourite
 old cat, under whose warm fur the frog frequently
 nestled, whilst the cat appeared jealous of interrupting
 the comforts and convenience of the frog. This
 curious scene was often witnessed by many besides the
 family."

INNOCENT PLEASURES.

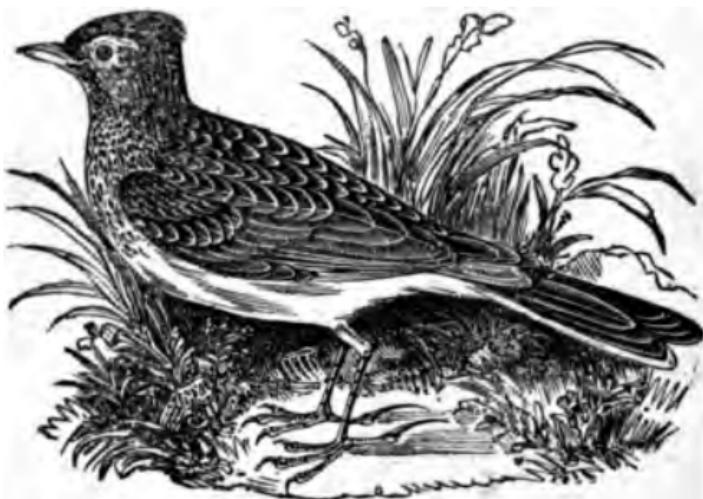
Words by Alex. Hamilton.

Air by Weber.

O ! what can com - pare to the in - no - cent
 plea - sure, We children en - joy when as -
 - sem - bled in school; When join - ing our
 voi - ces in some cheering mea - sure, And
 march - ing in or - der ac - cord - ing to
 rule. O ! these are en - joy-ments that
 lighten and cheer us, Give strength to the

frame, and en - li - ven the mind ; To teach, guard, and
 govern, our master is near us, And
 gladdens us all by his man - ner so
 kind. Then march, follow, march, follow,
 march, follow, march, follow, march, follow, march, follow,
 follow, follow, follow, follow, march, follow, march, follow,
 fol - low, fol - low, follow, follow, march, follow, march,
 march, follow, march, March to the Training School.

'Tis pleasant to learn the nice lessons before us,
 And listen to all that our teacher may say;
 'Tis pleasant to swing when the sun's shining o'er us,
 Or to this pretty tune to keep marching away.
 Oh ! these are enjoyments that lighten and cheer us,
 Give strength to the frame, and enliven the mind;
 To teach, guard, and govern, our master is near us,
 And gladdens us all by his manner so kind.
 Then march, follow, march, etc.,
 March to the training School.



THE LARK.

Tune—"The Happy Land."

HARK ! hark ! the lark with fluttering wing
 Has risen with the sun,
 In sweet harmonious notes to sing,
 And teach its new fledg'd young.

Hark ! how it sings while mounting high,
 And chaunting in the air,
 As if it fain would reach the sky,
 To echo praises there.

Hark ! does it say as up it flies,
 Come children join my lays;
 You little creatures, can you rise,
 And sing your Maker's praise ?

Yes, pretty bird, our minds can soar,
 Though in our school we stand;
 And we can echo praises o'er,
 Though but an Infant band.

THE COTTON PLANT.

In what countries is the cotton plant cultivated ? In India, Africa, and the warm parts of America. From what are the plants propagated ? From seed, which is sown in rows, about five feet asunder. During what months of the year is this done ? In the end of September and beginning of October. What is the produce of the cotton plant called ? Cotton. What kind of a substance is it ? A soft, downy substance. Of what does it consist ? Of fibres like fine hairs. Of what colour is it ? Nearly white, and looks very beautiful. How many crops of cotton do the plants produce annually ? Two. When is the first crop produced ? About eight months from sowing the seed. And when is the second produced ? In about four months after the first. How much cotton does each plant generally produce ? About one pound weight. What is done to the plants after the first gathering ? They are pruned and trimmed. What sort of flowers do they produce ? Large sulphur-coloured flowers.

What succeeds the flower? The pods which are closely filled with cotton.

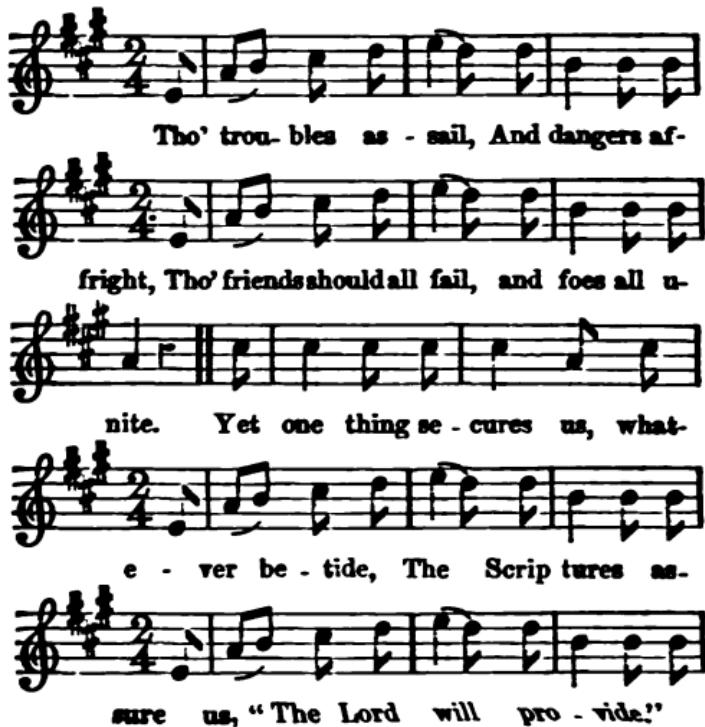
What does the cotton surround inside the pods? It surrounds the seeds, from which other cotton plants are raised.

When the pods are fully grown, what do they do? They burst.

And what then appears? Round balls of ripe cotton. What is done with it when ripe? It is picked from the pods, and put into bags and baskets.

What sort of weather is best for gathering it? Fine dry weather.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.



The musical notation consists of six staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C') and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The lyrics are written below each staff, corresponding to the musical phrases.

Tho' trou - bles as - sail, And dangers af -
 right, Tho' friends should all fail, and foes all u -
 nite. Yet one thing se - cures us, what -
 e - ver be - tide, The Scrip tures as -
 sure us, "The Lord will pro - vide."

The birds without barn or storehouse, are fed;
 From them let us learn to trust for our bread;
 His saints what is fitting shall ne'er be denied,
 So long as 'tis written, "The Lord will provide."

When life sinks apace, and death is in view,
 This word of his grace shall comfort us through;
 No doubting, or fearing, with Christ on our side,
 The promise is cheering, "The Lord will provide."

THE COCOA TREE.

WHERE is the cocoa tree cultivated ? Both in the East and West Indies.

To what height does it grow ? To the height of sixty feet.

What kind of stems has it ? A stem without any branches except at the top.

What grows at the top ? Single leaves, fourteen or fifteen inches long, and somewhat like large feathers. Of what colour are they ? A yellow colour, straight and tapering.

Are all the leaves yellow ? No; some of them are green, and of various sizes, becoming smaller near the extremities.

Describe the appearance of the branches, or leaves. They hang over the crown of the trunk in a very beautiful manner.

How do the nuts grow ? They hang over at the top of the trunk, in clusters of a dozen each. How large are they ? Many of them are bigger than a man's head.

What has each nut in it, next the stem ? Three holes, closely stopped. Are the holes all alike ? No; one of them is wider and softer than the others.

What has the cocoa nut covering it ? A hard, woody shell, with an outer coat, three or four inches thick, of a substance somewhat like oakum, or unravelled cords.

What kind of kernel has it ? A white, solid kernel, which lines the shell all round the inside, about a quarter of an inch thick. What taste has it ? The taste of an almond.

What is found inside the kernel ? A white, pleasant liquor, which is called milk. How much of this is found in each nut ? About a pint.

What use do the natives make of the nuts ? They use them as food. How do they use the milk ? For drinking during the heat of summer.

What do they make of the hard shell ? Bowls, cups, spoons, and other utensils.

For what purpose do they use the outer coating ? For making ropes, twine, and mats. What besides is it manufactured into ? A parchment, proper for writing; and also into sails for vessels.

What use do they make of the leaves ? They use them for covering their houses, and making beds.

What does the trunk make ? Excellent timbers for their huts, masts for canoes, etc.

THE FROG.

WHAT kind of an animal is the frog ? An amphibious animal.

Why is it called an amphibious animal ? Because it lives partly in the water, and partly on the earth.

What sort of a body has it ? A short body without any tail.

How many legs has it ? Four legs for leaping with.

In what sort of places do they delight ? In pools and fens.

What is the noise it makes called ? Croaking.

During what season of the year do frogs croak most ? During the spring.

In what state do they pass the winter ? In a state of torpor, without moving or feeding.

After they come out of this state, how do they feed ? Very eagerly.

Of what does their food consist ? Various kinds of insects, and small slugs which they swallow whole.
To whom are they a valuable aid on this account ?

To the farmer and gardner.

What are they called when very young ? Tadpoles.
What country was once visited with a plague of frogs ? Egypt.

On what account was this plague sent ? On account of Pharaoh's wickedness.

Of what did this plague consist ? Of vast numbers that covered the whole land.

Into what places are they said to have entered ? Into their houses and ovens, and also into their beds.

When God killed them, what did the Egyptians do with them ? Gathered them into heaps, and the land stank with their bad smell.

What may be done to the frog ? It may be tamed.



THE WRECK OF THE "JOHN TAYLEUR."

ON Thursday, 19th January, 1854, this magnificent iron ship, of 3800 tons, left Liverpool on her first voyage to Melbourne. She had on board in all 680 souls, of whom about 600 were emigrants, chiefly from

Ireland. After two days' stormy weather, about mid-day on the Saturday she struck on the rocks off Lambay Island, outside Dublin Bay. So closely she lay to the Island, that many leaped on shore, or were saved by ropes or planks. But soon she became a total wreck, and rolled over into the deep water.

Some who survived tell of the awful scene, and the cries of terror and despair, as crowd after crowd were swept away—their bodies into the deep, their souls into eternity.

It is recorded that not fewer than 350 found a watery grave. Of 200 women on board, only three were saved. And of thirty children, all but two perished in the deep.

One gentleman, who might easily have saved himself, clung to his little boy; but in trying to save him they were both drowned together.

A friend, who had a son on board, but who was among the saved, tells us that when he was in the ship at Liverpool before she sailed, he saw a family taken out of her, because it was discovered that one of the children had small-pox. They were crying bitterly for the disappointment. How little they knew the kind hand that kept them back!

Reader, be ye also ready. We little know how soon or how suddenly death may come upon us. A lady, who had £3000 in bank notes sewed up in the clothes she had on, cried wildly from the wreck, that if any one would save her, she would give him £1000,—or, as another account says, the whole of the sum. But there was no hand to help. She perished, and her money with her. If she died without Christ, where is she now? Does it not remind us of the warning—“This night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?”

“GOD IS NOT MOCKED.” —

GOD has his eye on your heart: your tongue cannot deceive him.

JESUS, SEE A LITTLE CHILD.

Je - sus, see a lit - tie child,
Hum - bly at thy foot-stool stay;
Thou who art so meek and mild,
Stoop and teach me what to say.

Though thou art so great and high,
Thou dost view with smiling face,
Little children when they cry,
“Saviour ! guide us by thy grace.”

Show me what I ought to be,
Make me every evil shun;
Thee in all things may I see,
In thy holy footsteps run.

Jesus ! all my sins forgive,
Make me lowly, pure in heart;
For thy glory may I live,
Then be with Thee where thou art.

From what is it hatched ? From a small egg about the size of a pin's head.

What is it called when it leaves the egg ? A caterpillar.

How many feet has it ? Sixteen. On what does it feed ? On the leaves of the mulberry tree.

How often does it change its skin ? Four times.

What does it appear to do before it changes its skin ?

It appears to sleep.

In about how many weeks after it leaves the egg does it arrive at its full size ? In about four or five weeks.

With what does it appear to be filled ? With a yellow transparent glue.

What does it now begin to do ? To spin its cocoon, which is an oval ball. How large is it ? About the size of a large gooseberry.

Of what is it composed ? Silky threads formed from the gluey matter which appears in it when fully grown.

With what does it spin the silk ? With its mouth.

How much silk does it spin ? About seven hundred or a thousand feet.

What colour is it ? Yellow. What does it do with the silk ? It covers itself closely over.

Of what does it appear to be deprived while lying within the cocoon ? Of life or motion.

How long does it remain in this state ? About twenty days.

Into what is it changed ? Into a crysalis.

What would it do at the end of twenty days if it were allowed to remain in the cocoon ? It would burst through it.

Is it allowed to do this ? No. Why not ? Because that would spoil the silk.

How is it prevented from bursting through ? The coocoons are gathered and exposed to the heat of an oven.

What effect has that ? It kills the crysalides.

What is then done with the cocoons ? They are cast into warm water, and the silk wound off.

Are all the cocoons exposed to the heat of an oven ?
No; some of them are saved.

What becomes of the crysalides in them ? They burst through. And what have they now become ? Moths.

What is a moth ? A winged insect.

What do they never do ? They neither eat nor fly. Do they live long in their moth state ? They just lay their eggs and then die.

How many eggs does one of them lay ? About two or three hundred.

What is done with the eggs ? They are kept till the month of May.

What do they then become ? Silk worms.

Into what is silk made ? Into cloth, stockings, etc.

Was it always as plenty as it is now ? No; at one time it was worth its weight in gold.

What emperor, when his empress requested a dress of silk, told her he could not afford it ? The Roman emperor Aurelian.

In what century was that ? In the third century.

BIBLE SHEPHERDS.

WHAT is a shepherd ? One who takes care of sheep. Who is the first shepherd mentioned in the Bible ? Abel. Mention something more about Abel ? He was the first martyr.

Can you mention any other shepherds ? Joseph and his brethren.

Whose sheep did they keep ? Their father's.

To whom did his brethren sell him ? To the Ishmaelites.

For how much did they sell him ? For twenty pieces of silver.

Whom did Joseph resemble in being sold ? Jesus Christ.

How did he resemble Jesus Christ in this ? Because Jesus Christ was sold for thirty pieces of silver.

Name another shepherd spoken of in the Bible. Moses.

Whose sheep did he keep ? His father-in-law's.
 What did he see when he was a shepherd ? A burning bush.
 What was remarkable about this bush ? It was burning and not consumed.
 What did Moses do when he saw it ? He went to see why it was not burned.
 Who spoke to him out of the bush when he drew near to look at it ? God.
 What did God say to him ? "Draw not nigh hither."
 What more did he say ? "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet."
 Why was he to put off his shoes ? Because he stood on holy ground.
 On what mount did Moses see this strange sight ?
 On mount Horeb.
 Name another Bible shepherd. David.
 Whose sheep did he keep ? His father's.
 What did David kill when he was a shepherd ? A lion and a bear.
 To whom did David give the praise of this ? To God.
 What did he say ? "God, who delivered me from the paw of the lion, and of the bear, will deliver me from this Philistine."
 Mention any other Bible shepherds. The shepherds of Bethlehem.
 Who appeared to them one night when watching their flocks ? An angel of the Lord.
 How did they feel when they saw the angel ? Afraid.
 What did the angel say to them ? "Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy," etc.
 Who were with the angel ? A multitude of the heavenly host.
 What were they doing ? Praising God.
 What were they saying ? "Glory to God in the highest," etc.
 Who is called in the Bible the Great Shepherd of the sheep ? Jesus Christ.
 Who are his sheep ? The righteous. Whom will they not follow ? A stranger. Why ? Because they know not his voice.

SONG WHEN NEW SCHOLARS ARE CRYING.

O dear! what can the matter be, O dear!

what can the matter be, O dear! what can the

matter be, Children beginning to cry.

You really do make such a terrible noise, 'Tis im -

- pos - si - ble ev - en to hear one's own voice, Then

pray all be quiet, lit - tle girls and boys, Nor

lon - ger con - tin - ue to cry.

Come, come, we've had enough of it,
 Come, come, we've had enough of it,
 Come, come, we've had enough of it,
 Do little children have done.

Now, now, little folks you must all wipe your faces,
 Give over your squalling, make no more grimaces,
 But quietly and cheerfully all take your places,
 Our lessons must now be begun.



THE ASH.

THERE are said to be nine kinds of this most elegant and ornamental tree. The common ash, which is chiefly grown as a timber tree, reaches the height of forty or fifty feet. It has wide spreading branches covered with long waving leaves, which in summer afford a pleasant shade.

The ash propagates itself very rapidly from the seeds which it scatters in autumn. The young plants when strong enough, may be transplanted where they are intended to remain. The ash is of so hardy a nature that it will thrive in almost any soil, even in the clefts of rocks. It can withstand the storms of winter better than any other tree, so that it is most suitable to plant on the sea-coast, where but few other trees are found to prosper.

This kind of timber is esteemed next to that of the oak. It is of great use to the coach-maker, the wheel-wright, and the cart-wright, for ploughs, harrows, ladders, wheels, and also to ship-builders, for pulleys, blocks, spars and oars.

S H A P E.

WHAT is this that I hold in my hand ? A board.
 What part of the board is this ? A side.
 How many sides has it ? Two.
 What is this of the board ? An end.
 How many ends has it ? Two.
 Whether are the sides or the ends longer ? The sides.
 What is this called of the board ? A corner.
 How many corners has it ? Four.
 How many corners has the room ? Four.
 Has every thing four corners ? No.
 How many corners has a flat-iron ? Three.
 How many has a penny ? None.
 Of what shape is a penny ? Round.
 How many ways is it round ? Only one way.
 What do you mean by it being round ? That the
 distance from the middle to the outside of it is the
 same every way.
 Is a book round ? No.
 Why not ? It is farther from the middle of it to the
 corner than it is to the sides.
 What else is round like a penny ? A shilling and a
 halfpenny.
 Is a ring round like a penny ? Yes, only the penny is
 filled up inside.

Mention some things which are round like a ring ? A hoop, a wheel, and the top of a cup.

Of what shape is a roller ? It is a round long shape. What else is round like a roller ? A pencil, a cane, our fingers.

What shape is a tumbler ? Round. Is it round like a ring or a roller ? A Roller.

What is the shape of a ball ? Round. How many ways is it round ? Every way.

Is an orange round like a penny, or a roller, or a ball ? Like a ball.

Is a barrel round like a roller ? Not exactly. Why ? Because it swells out in the middle.

Is the trunk of a tree round like a roller ? No. Why ? It grows smaller and smaller towards the top.

Is an egg round like a ring, or like a ball, or like a roller ? It is more like a ball; only it is longer from one end to the other than it is across.



HIPPOPOTAMUS AND HER CALF.

PROFESSOR THOMBERG was informed by a respectable person at the Cape, that, as he was with a party on a hunting expedition, they observed a female Hippopota-

mus come out of the river, and retire to a little distance from its bank, in order to calve. They lay concealed in the bushes till the calf and its mother made their appearance, when one of them fired and killed the mother on the spot. The Hottentots, who imagined they could now seize the calf, ran from their hiding-place for that purpose, but though only just born, the young animal got out of their hands and ran into the river, and escaped.



B I B L E L E S S O N S .
MONDAY.

OLD TESTAMENT BIOGRAPHY.

- CREATION of man, Gen. i. 26-29.**
- Making of woman, Gen. ii. 21-23.**
- Fall of man, Gen. iii. 1-6.**
- Murder of Abel, Gen. iv. 1-10.**
- Translation of Enoch, Gen. v. 21-24.**
- Noah and the flood, Gen. vii. 10-24.**
- Abram called, Gen. xii. 1-9.**
- Abram and Lot part, Gen. xiii. 6-13.**
- Hagar and child, Gen. xxi. 9-21.**
- Abraham offereth up Isaac, Gen. xxii. 1-19.**
- Esau sells his birthright, Gen. xxv. 27-34.**
- Jacob obtains the blessing, Gen. xxvii. 14-29.**
- Jacob's name changed, Gen. xxxii. 21-32.**
- Joseph cast into a pit, Gen. xxxvii. 1-24.**
- Joseph sold to the Ishmaelites, Gen. xxxvii. 25-36.**
- Joseph's advancement, Gen. xli. 38-46.**
- Joseph's brethren bring him presents, Gen. xlivi. 26-34.**
- Joseph maketh himself known, Gen. xlvi. 1-15.**
- Joseph presenteth his father before Pharaoh, Gen. xlvii. 1-10.**
- Finding of Moses, Exod. ii. 3-10.**
- Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, Num. xvi. 1-33.**
- Moses and the brazen serpent, Num. xxi. 1-9.**
- Balaam and the angel, Num. xxii. 16-35.**
- Samuel and Eli, 1 Sam. iii. 1-18.**
- David and Goliath, 1 Sam. xvii. 22-51.**
- Translation of Elijah, 2 Kings ii. 1-15.**
- Josiah, the good king, 2 Kings xxii 1-3.**
- Job's patience tried, Job i. 6-22; ii. 1-10.**
- Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, Dan. ii. 10-30.**
- Daniel in the lion's den, Dan. vi. 6-24.**
- Belshazzar's impious feast, Dan. v. 1-9.**
- Jonah swallowed by a fish, Jonah i. 1-17.**
- Jonah's prayer and deliverance, Jonah ii. 1-10.**
- Elijah answered by fire, 1 Kings xviii. 21-39.**
- Jezebel causeth Naboth to be stoned, 1 Kings xxi. 5-17.**

TUESDAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EMBLEMS.

Be wise as serpents, Matt. x. 16.
 Through a glass darkly, 1 Cor. xiii. 12.
 Iron sharpeneth Iron, Prov. xxvii. 17.
 The Rose of Sharon, Song of Solomon ii. 1.
 Trees of righteousness, Isa. lxi. 3.
 Salt of the earth, Matt. v. 13.
 Be not as the horse or mule, Psalm xxxii. 9.
 As a hen gathereth her chickens, Matt. xxiii. 37.
 With wings as eagles, Isa. xl. 31.
 As the heart panteth, Psalm xlii. 1.
 Cold waters to a thirsty soul, Prov. xxv. 25.
 Refine them as silver, Zech. xiii. 9.
 Shadow of a great rock, Isa. xxxii. 2.
 Like the troubled sea, Isa. lvii. 20.
 As the early dew, Hosea vi. 4.
 Go to the ant, thou slugard, Prov. v. 6.
 Land flowing with milk, Exodus iii. 8.
 Apple of the eye, Psalm xvii. 8.
 Fountain of living waters, Jer. ii. 13.
 Building fitly framed together, Eph. ii. 20-22.
 Like sheep, going astray, 1 Peter ii. 25.
 Ethiopian cannot change his skin, Jer. xiii. 23.
 As the sow that was washed, 2 Peter ii. 22.
 Consider the ravens, Luke xii. 24.
 Shall gather the lambs, Isa. xl. 11.
 Helmet of salvation, Eph. vi. 17.
 As a lamb to the slaughter, Isa. liii. 7.
 I am the bread of life, John vi. 35.
 The Lion of the tribe of Judah, Rev. v. 5.
 The rod of God, Job. xxi. 9.
 The Lord is my shepherd, Psalm. xxiii. 1.
 Our earthly house of this tabernacle, 2 Cor. v. 1.
 I am the Way, John xiv. 6.
 Hide me under the shadow of thy wings, Ps. xvii. 8.
 Compassteth me about like bees, Psalm cxviii. 12.
 Feed my lambs, John xxi. 15.
 Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, Psalm cxix. 105.

WEDNESDAY.

NEW TESTAMENT BIOGRAPHY.

CHRIST's birth announced, Luke ii. 8-14.
 Visit of the wise men, Matt. ii. 1-10.
 The offering in the temple, Luke ii. 25-40.
 Joseph fleeth into Egypt, Matt. ii. 11-23.
 John preaching in the wilderness, Matt. iii. 1-4.
 Christ with the doctors, Luke ii. 40-52.
 Christ tempted in the wilderness, Matt. iv. 1-11.
 Christ blesseth little children, Mark x. 13-16.
 Christ at Jacob's well, John iv. 1-30.
 Transfiguration of Christ, Luke ix. 28-35.
 Mary anoints Christ's feet, John xii. 1-8.
 Peter's denial of Christ, Matt. xxvi. 57-75.
 Christ's entry into Jerusalem, Mark xi. 1-11.
 Christ washes his disciples' feet, John, xiii. 4-14.
 Christ institutes the holy supper, Matt. xxvi. 26-30.
 Christ's agony in the garden, Matt. xxvi. 36-46.
 Judas betraying Christ, Matt. xxvi. 46-56.
 Christ crowned with thorns, Matt. xxvii. 27-32.
 Christ's crucifixion, Matt. xxvii. 33-38.
 The penitent thief, Luke xxiii. 39-43.
 The burial of Christ, Luke xxiii. 50-54.
 The resurrection of Christ, Matt. xxviii. 1-8.
 Christ's Ascension, Luke xxiv. 50-53.
 Zaccheus the Publican, Luke xix. 1-10.
 Good Samaritan, Luke x. 30-37.
 Ananias and Sapphira, Acts v. 1-11.
 Stephen stoned to death, Acts vii. 54-60.
 Saul on the way to Damascus, Acts ix. 1-9.
 Philip and the Eunuch, Acts viii. 26-40.
 Peter delivered from prison, Acts xii. 5-19.
 Paul's sufferings, 2 Cor. xi. 23-28.
 Paul and Silas in prison, Acts xvi. 25-34.
 Elymas the sorcerer, Acts xiii. 4-12.
 Eutychus restored to life, Acts xx. 7-12.
 Dorcas raised, Acts ix. 36-43.
 Timothy's character, 2 Tim. iii. 15-17.
 Paul at Lystra, Acts xiv. 8-20.

THURSDAY.

MORAL DUTIES, ETC., FROM EXAMPLES AND PRECEPTS.

SEARCHING the Scriptures, Acts xvii. 11, John v. 39.
 A forgiving spirit, Acts vii. 54-60, Luke xxiii. 34.
 Stealing, Josh. vii. 19-26; Exod. xx. 15.
 Sabbath-breaking, Num. xv. 32-37, Exod. xx. 8.
 Obedience to parents, Jer. xxxv. 18, 19, Col. iii. 20.
 Lying, Acts v. 1-11, Col. iii. 9.
 Envy, Gen. xxxvii. 5, Prov. iii. 31.
 Prayer, Dan. ix., Matt. vi. 5.
 Praising God, Acts xvi. 25., Psalm lxviii. 3.
 Loving one another, 1 Sam. xviii. 1-5, John xv. 12.
 Mocking, 2 Kings ii. 23-25, Prov. xxx. 17.
 Rejoicing in God, Isa. lxi. 10, Hab. iii. 17, 18, Phil. iv. 4.
 Fearing God, Eccles. xii. 13, Job i. 1, Acts x. 2.
 Almsgiving, Luke xi. 41, Acts x. 2.
 Murder, Gen. iv. 2-15, Exod. xx. 13.
 Covetousness, 2 Kings v. 20-27, Exod. xx. 17.
 Hospitality, Gen. xviii. 1-8, Rom. xii. 13.
 Pride, Dan. iv. 28-37, 1 Peter v. 5.
 Drunkenness, 1 Kings xx. 1-21, 1 Cor. vi. 10.
 Swearing, 2 Sam. xvi. 1-14, Matt. v. 34.
 Early Piety, 2 Tim. iii. 15, Prov. viii. 17.
 Humility, 1 Peter v. 5, Luke xviii. 9-14.
 The Golden Rule, Matt. vii. 12, 1 Sam. xx. 35-42.
 Walking with God, Gen. v. 22-24, Deut. v. 33.
 Faith, Gen. xxii. 1-19, Mark xi. 22, Matt. xii. 10-14.
 Resistance to temptation, Matt. iv. 10, 11, James iv. 7.
 Diligence in doing good, 2 Thess. iii. 13, Acts x. 28.
 Submission to superiors, Heb. xiii. 17, Matt. xvii. 27.
 Disobedience to parents, 2 Sam. xviii. 9-18.
 Idleness, Prov. xxxi. 27, Matt. xxv. 1-13.
 Slander, 2 Sam. xvi. 5-7, Prov. x. 18.
 Wisdom, 2 Chron. i. 7-13, Prov. iv. 7.
 Gentleness under reproach, 1 Sam. i. 12-19.
 Impiety, Dan. v. 1-5.
 Love of parents, Ruth i. 16-19.
 Cruelty, 1 Kings xxi. 5-14, Prov. xii. 10.
 Ingratitude, Gen. xl. 23.

FRIDAY.

PARABLES AND MIRACLES.

RICH man and Lazarus, Luke xvi. 20-31.
 Elijah raising the widow's son, 1 Kings xvii. 17-34.
 Wise and foolish virgins, Matt. xxv. 1-13.
 Naaman's leprosy cured, 2 Kings v.
 The good Samaritan, Luke x. 30-37.
 Elijah fed by ravens, 1 Kings xvii. 1-8.
 Walls of Jericho fall down, Josh. vi. 20-22.
 The marriage-feast, Matt. xxii. 1-15.
 The prodigal son, Luke xv. 11-32.
 Christ gives sight to the blind, Luke xviii. 35-43.
 Raising Lazarus, John xi. 1-44.
 Wicked Husbandmen, Matt. xxi. 33-41.
 The lost sheep, Matt. xviii. 10-14.
 Christ increases the loaves, Matt. xv. 32-39.
 Talents given to trade with, Matt. xxv. 14-30.
 Peter heals a lame man, Acts iii. 1-11.
 The rich fool, Luke xii. 16-21.
 Peter raises Dorcas to life, Acts ix. 36-42.
 House on the rock and sand, Matt. vii. 24-27.
 Eutychus restored to life, Acts xx. 7-12.
 Elisha multiplieth the widow's oil, 2 Kings iv. 1-8.
 Tares in the wheat, Matt. xiii. 24-30.
 Turning water into wine, John ii. 1-11.
 Elisha raiseth the Shunamite's son, 2 Kings iv. 18-38.
 Miraculous draught of fishes, Luke v. 1-11.
 Miraculous healing of the Israelites, Num. xxi. 7-10.
 Israelites pass through the Red sea, Exod. xiv. 21-23.
 Labourers in the vineyard, Matt. xx. 1-16.
 Sower and the seed, Matt. xiii. 1-23.
 Elisha causeth Iron to swim, 2 Kings vi. 1-8.
 Christ cureth one sick of the palsy, Luke v. 18-27.
 The two debtors, Luke vii. 40-48.
 Raising the widow of Nain's son, Luke vii. 12-15.
 Walking on the sea of Galilee, Matt. xvii. 22-34.
 Jairus's daughter raised to life, Matt. ix. 18-26.
 Diseased cripple cured, John v. 1-9.
 Barren fig-tree, Luke xiii. 6-9.

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